The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2437. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

NO MORE FIGHTING ON THE MINCIO.

Forward Movements of the Allies.

Peschiera Entirely Invested by the Sardinians.

Great Britain Preserves a Strict Neutrality.

Decline in Cotton-- Breadstuffs Drooping--- Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 1-8 FOR ACCOUNT.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, July 12.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 2d inst., passed Cape Race at 5½ P. M. on Sunday, the 10th inst., and arrived at Halifax to-day.

She was boarded off the Cape by the News Agent of the Associated Press, and a brief summary of her news procured, which was started from St. Johns yesterday, but only reached this place this forenoon.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, July 11.

The following is a summary of the news by the *Canada*, which passed Cape Race at 5½ P. M., on Sunday.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, *via* St. Johns, N. F., where she called to take out the passengers by the *Edinburgh*, arrived at Queenstown, on 1st of July.

THE WAR.

The news by the *Canada* does not present any new features of unusual importance.

There had been no more fighting, and the Allies continued their movement across the Mincio unmolested.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had changed his head-quarters from Volta to Vallegio.

The Sardinians had completed the investment of Peschiera from the Lago di Garda to the Mincio.

The Emperor of Austria was expected to remain in Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The new English Ministry has pronounced for a strict neutrality.

Mr. COBDEN had declined a seat in the Cabinet.

[The *Canada's* news was transmitted from St. Johns to Port Hood, Nova Scotia, as soon as the line opened on Monday morning, and was, consequently, delayed somewhere on the Nova Scotia line, from Monday morning until Tuesday forenoon—or about the time the *Canada* was due at Halifax.

The line appears to have broken east of Sackville, and we are compelled to wait for the arrival of the horse express from Halifax for the details of the news, the conclusion of the Cape Race dispatch not having come to hand. The express will reach Sackville early in the morning. The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at about 10 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon.]

Commercial Intelligence by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at about 57,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,600, and exporters, 11,500. The lower qualities had declined ⅛d. ₰ pound, while the fair and middling descriptions were unchanged, except Uplands, which were slightly lower. The sales of Friday were 6 000 bales, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Mobiles.....	7⅜d.	Middling Mobiles...	6⅜d.
Fair Orleans.....	8⅛d.	Middl'g Orleans.....	6⅞d.
Fair Uplands.....	7⅜d.	Middling Uplands...	6¾d.

The stock in port was estimated at 747,000 bales, of which 655,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable; that market was steady.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, June 30.

COTTON firm, at a slight advance on all grades. Sales of the week, 7,500 bales. Stock in port, 102,500 bales. New-Orleans *très ordinaire* 107; do. *bas* 102.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The market was slightly more stringent.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £211 000.

Consols closed on Friday at 93⅛ for the account.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHANDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the weather favorable for the crops. FLOUR declined 1d. ₰ sack, but sales unimportant; American 10s.@13s. 6d. ₰ cental. WHEAT declined 2d.@3d. Western Red, 8s.@9s. 6d.; do. White, 9s.@10s.; Southern White, 10s.@12s. 6d. CORN quiet and slightly lower; Mixed and Yellow 5s. 10d.@6s. 4d.; White 7s.@7s. 11d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATLEY & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MELLENEY, and others, quote BEEF heavy and prices weak, under a limited inquiry. PORK dull, and all quotations slightly lower. BACON dull but steady. LARD heavy and 2s. 6d. lower; inferior to good 50s.@52s. 6d. TALLOW—An average business, without quotable change.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES dull; Old Pots, 26s., with some sales at 24s. 6d.; New, 27s.; Pearls, 29s.@30s. SUGAR quiet but steady. TEA in but small inquiry and prices weak. RESIN firm; Common 3s. 9d.@4s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 39s. 6d.@40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report BREADSTUFFS quiet. IRON dull and unchanged. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 42s.@41s. 6d. RICE firm; Bengal 3d. higher. Other articles dull, but prices unaltered. AMERICAN STOCKS—American securities were generally unchanged.

Additional Foreign News by the Arago.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Accounts from Private Sources.

Correspondence of the Patrie.

CAVRIANA, Saturday, June 25, 1859.

To-day the tale is as glorious as it appeared yesterday. I cannot give all the details of the battle; as yet I do not know them. I can only sum up what I have learned, for time is not left me to relate things at length.

We were still at Brescia on the 20th and 21st inst., when we heard that the enemy had abandoned Montechiaro and Castiglione. In consequence, we at once advanced with the Emperor to occupy those positions. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 24th we reached Castiglione, and found a column of our troops preparing at half a league's distance to fight with the Austrians, commanded by their Emperor in person who, it is said, had promised to lead them that very evening to dine at Milan, and the next day to drown us all in the Ticino. It is needless to say, their army was formidable. The attack began at Solferino—situated not far from Castiglione and from Lago di Garda on one of the decided spurs of the chain of Tyrolean mountains—was not made without sensible losses on our side; for the two regiments, the Ninety-first and Ninety-eighth of the line, as well as the Seventeenth Battalion (First Corps) of Chasseurs had to contend against a corps ten times superior in number, advantageously posted on the spur alluded to, and entrenched in a strong town which crowned its summit. Our columns had begun to recoil, overwhelmed by numbers, when the battalion of the Chasseurs of the Guard, and the first two Regiments of Voltigeurs, forming together the First Brigade, (Gen. MANEQUE) of the Second Division, (Gen. CAMOU,) hastened to their support; at sight of us, they charged anew upon the enemy, who was thrown into disorder, and driven from his position. We pursued them with the bayonet in rest down to the bottom of the ravine, where there was another village.

The firing was here resumed from windows and loop-holes. It is in such encounters we always lose most men. We nevertheless succeeded in driving the Austrians from this village, and from six or eight beautiful positions which they occupied on the several eminences along Lago di Garda. Several villages were also carried. At last, in consequence of continuous firing, we had consumed all our munitions, and we were left with our bayonets and the stones we could pick up as our only weapons.

We made good use of them, but the enemy, discovering our condition, profited by it to suspend for a moment his retreat. Just then the grenadiers and the Zouaves came up to join us, and sustained the enemy's fire with artillery until we could renew our munitions. This soon being accomplished, we again charged, and they retired on the strong village of Cavriano, where they swarmed into the houses and church-towers, whence they pelted us severely; but soon we carried the eminence on which this town, like he others, is placed, and making horrible slaughter among them, drove them back toward Peschiera.

While the infantry of the Guard was enacting these splendid deeds upon the mountain, the entire cavalry, which had joined us only a few days before, acquitted itself no less nobly on the plain, at our right, where it beat the Austrian cavalry splendidly.

The Emperor was right in the midst of us, going from one point to another in *nonchalant* disregard of the balls and bullets of the enemy, which whistled about him. He encouraged us throughout the day; and we had need of encouragement, for we were obliged to climb and descend at full run, from four o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night, and that amid tropical heat, and without food or water during the whole time. To-day, as at Magenta, the advance has been suspended to enable us to bury the dead.

We have made a vast number of prisoners, and taken numerous guns. Moreover, we have all the strong positions, and are on the banks of the Mincio. One or two more such blows as this and I think they will have enough.

From Another Letter-Writer.

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26, 1859.

The Emperor having arrived at Castiglione at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 24, proceeded to an elevation which overhangs the town, and furnishes a capital point of observation. His Majesty at once perceived that the enemy intended to have a great affair. Large masses of the Austrians filled all the heights and formidable positions, and the conflict was raging over a stretch of five leagues, from Lago di Garda to Guidizzola. The Emperor instantly mounted his horse and galloped to Solferino, attended by his staff.

At that point the battle was waged with the utmost fierceness. Upon that point also the great efforts of our army were expended in 1796, when the first victory was won by AUGEREAU. Three times was this position taken and lost; it was finally carried, under the eye of the Emperor, by the division of General FOREY.

The Piedmontese, who were posted at the left wing, have fought admirably. The Austrians, who had made a last desperate effort, began to yield about 2 o'clock. The battle had begun about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. The Austrians have displayed great energy; their positions were skillfully chosen. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH commanded in person, and contributed by his presence to sustain the valor of his troops.

Driven from Solferino, the Austrians concentrated their efforts upon our right, where our cavalry had occasion to display itself with irresistible gallantry; our infantry and artillery were admirable, as usual. The Emperor carried his courage to the verge of temerity, electrifying the soldiers by his coolness, which never failed him. Under a shower of cannon and musket balls he only changed position with the movement of his horse. Every one trembled to see the Emperor expose himself thus; and the soldiers, filled with admiration at his *sang froid*, lamented it in ill-concealed murmurs.

Since last night His Majesty has been quartered in the house the Emperor of Austria had selected for his residence. The enemy has experienced immense losses. We cannot as yet collect all the information necessary to fix the number of our losses, which, although far below the Austrian, are still serious. Gen. AUBER is the only one of our Generals who is severely wounded. The Emperor named him General of Division on the battle-field.

The Austrians, it is said, are completely demoralized. We are here remote from telegraphic lines, so you must not expect frequent communications.

From Another Letter, (Private.)

CASTIGLIONE, Sunday, June 26, 1859.

After the battle and the retreat of the enemy, his Majesty, accompanied by Baron LARREY, Surgeon-General of the army, visited the field of battle, to see the wounded collected, to assist at the dressing of their wounds, and to assure their prompt removal to the ambulances. The extraordinary enthusiasm of every description of troops deserves remark. Gen. LADMIRAULT, formerly Colonel of Zouaves, was distinguished for the vigor of his attack.

The cavalry, it appears, fought with astonishing gallantry.

The Sardinian corps, which, under the orders of King VICTOR EMANUEL, constituted the left wing of the allied army, sustained intrepidly for several successive hours the shock of the enemy four times, it is said, greater in number.

According to indications, 400,000 men were engaged in the battle, which, for its duration is only comparable to that of Hochstedt, where LATOUR D'AUVERGNE met his fate, and where General LECOURBE combatted the Austrians until 10 o'clock at night, driving them from their positions at the point of the bayonet.

It is scarcely to be doubted that the enemy intended to surprise us. He was certainly justified in experiencing that sensation himself, upon seeing 120,000 men in order of battle in less than thirty minutes.

According to military experts, the battle of Solferino took place under conditions the most unfavorable for the Franco-Sardinian army, which lacked positions of support in its rear, whereas the enemy had been for several weeks busily constructing defences. Abrupt hills, redoubts skillfully erected and defended by a numerous artillery, all concurred to render the position of the Austrian army very strong. It may without exaggeration be said, that between the Chiese and the Mincio the resources of art required to develop the advantages of the ground had been lavished, and even exhausted by the Austrians, insomuch that the positions of Pozzolengo, Solferino, Cavriano, and Castel-Goffredo were and may very properly be considered as so many links in an indestructible chain, which it would be impossible for us to break.

THE GREAT VICTORY AT PARIS.

THE FIRST DISPATCH—ITS EFFECT—THE POPULAR ENTHUSIASM—A PARIS ILLUMINATION—THE MONETARY INFLUENCE TIDINGS—ANOTHER TE DEUM FOR FOTIERS GALLIA—PARIS IN THE HOT SEASON—ABSENCE OF AMERICANS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

Another great battle has been fought; the name of *Solferino* will be entwined with "Magenta" in the laurel-wreath NAPOLEON III. is winding round his brow, and the Muse of History, in telling the story will stamp it as one of the bloodiest and best contested battles of modern times.

My brother "Malakoff" is at the seat of war and in a private note informs me he was present at the battle, and has sent the *Times* full particulars; therefore it merely remains to me in his absence to note for your readers what has been passing in this great centre of the world. On the morning of Saturday, June 25, there took place an early drill in the Champ de Mars, of the troops remaining near Paris. While they were engaged in mimic war, the thunder of the cannon of the Invalides announced to Paris and the world that their comrades on the field of real strife had won another and a glorious victory; they halt, listen, and shouts o *Vive l'Empereur* break the air, as each successive roar of artillery dies away upon the ear. The cannon cease, their story is told. Paris is like a grave, the people seemed to hold their breath; for as they well know, it is only on great occasions those cannon speak; and they know too, that, for the friends at home the roar of these cannon is, alas, too often the death-knell of many a brave beloved one.

Ten thousand times ten thousand hearts, stand still; the pallid cheek, the falling tear tell the heart's silent agony.

The news! the news! What is it? When, where? What losses, what successes? Who is killed? you read in every eye. Here comes the Extra *Moniteur*. The Emperor telegraphs to the Empress, "The Austrians are beaten, all their positions taken, many prisoners, many cannon and flags, our loss inconsiderable"—Good news and glorious, but the "loss *inconsiderable*" go to the hundred thousand women, pale with anxiety and fear, and read the story; no matter how few may be killed, to many, alas, it is death, despair—ruin. The day rolls on, and the national pride in a great victory is seen. Flags, tri-colors, French and Sardinian, float from every window and balcony; the Empress and Princess Clotilde drive through the streets amid tumultuous cries of *Vive l'Empereur. Vive l'Imperatrice. Vive le Roi de Sardaigne. Vive la Princesse Clotilde. Vive la France. Vive l'Italie.* The leaven works—pale faces flush, and hope drowns fear; a general and spontaneous illumination is resolved upon; the crowd rush to the vendors of colored lanterns in such numbers that the Police have to be called upon to keep them in order. One vendor sold that afternoon of lanterns 40 000 francs worth, and he is one among many. Night throws her mantle over the city, and Paris is drunk with joy; all the public buildings are in a blaze of gas; all private dwellings with ornamental and various colored lanterns; the Police relax their vigilance, and the noise of fire-crackers and the whizzing of Chinese wheels, reminded us of the Fourth of July at home. All Paris was in the streets until 2 o'clock in the morning.

Among other curious proceedings was that of a party of *gamins*, ("b'hoys,") each carrying a lantern, and preceded by music, who announced to the people "that as they had no front windows, they illuminated themselves like glow-worms."

It were vain to attempt to describe the illumination; it was spontaneous, and one of the best that has ever been seen in Paris, and, to those who know Paris, that is sufficient; for those who do not, I am sorry, but they must hope to see one. The same thing was repeated on Sunday evening, and in many places improved on. All was apparent joy, and yet anxiety was in every house—anxiety not yet allayed.

This is the fourth day after the battle, and no report is yet made of French losses, or, in fact, of anything, but the mere fact of the defeat of the Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners, 30 cannon and 3 flags. Your letter from "Malakoff" contains more news of the battle than is known in Paris to day. The suspense is dreadful, and has had its effect upon the Bourse. Rumor, ever busy, says a hard-fought battle has been waging ever since Saturday last, 25th inst., lasting still, not yet over; this, a private rumor, is gaining ground; this morning's *Moniteur* was looked for with anxiety, but not a word did it contain; this silence is almost as bad as a defeat, coupling it with the attitude of Prussia, and the demands it is said she has made; the Bears make the most of it, and to-day's transaction at the Bourse show it. *Rentes*, Three Per Cents, have fallen 45 centimes, and *Crédit Mobilier* Shares, f.12.50. There is a fear of uncertainty, a doubt seems to have pervaded all men's minds. The result you will know by the next mail. As for me, I have an abiding faith in the genius and destiny of the great NAPOLEON, and feel that even if defeated, he will only gather renewed strength for a greater victory. The political horizon is rather cloudy; it looks, as your exchanges will show you, gloomy and dark; there is a storm there, but whether it will gather and burst over Europe, or pass away with a few distant mutterings, is more than the most sagacious diplomatil Espy in Europe can at this moment determine. *Nous verrons.*

The Empress, we are told, is making arrangements for another *Te Deum*, to be general throughout France on the same day; what day is not yet made public.

Aside from the war, Paris is very dull—no news or business moving. Few Americans in the city; the hot weather has driven them to the mountains and watering-places. It is not fashionable to be in the city at this season, and the absence of many well-know equipages on the *Bois* prove the fact that no one is in the city now; and yet, in spite of this fashionable lull, we have here Ex-President PIERCE and Gov. SEYMOUR, late Minister of the United States at Russia, among the number of notable Americans not forgetting CYRUS W. FIELD, who says the cable will yet be laid. May his efforts be crowned with success. MAGENTA.

P. S.—The anxiety which has existed for several days has just been relieved by the announcement that the Allies had passed the Mincio.

THE EMPEROR BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Journal of Rouen.

MONTEBELLO, Thursday, June 23.

To reach this place, we had to cross a wide plain which might have served as a battle-field for the Austrians. In front, when coming from Brescia, stands the village of Castenedolo, on an eminence, which, like a long embankment, bounds the plain on one side. This plain is about ten kilometres long and extends to Montechiari, which is built on rather uneven ground against a mountain-spur, on which the ruins of an old castle may still be seen. From that hight the eye commands a view almost to Cremona, certainly far beyond Peschiera. With a telescope the Austrians can be seen throwing up their defences. The Grenadiers of the Guard are encamped on this hill. The plain seems a very advantageous battle-field for an army coming from Brescia. If I had been able to write to you the other day I should have sent a letter, which would have been a true picture of a day with NAPOLEON III. at the army of Italy. It was the 17th at Travagliato, the day before we entered Brescia. The Emperor had taken up his quarters at a large farm-house inhabited by the mayor. Just imagine a spacious yard, on the left a dwelling-house, on the right a large garden separated from the yard by a railing. The yard is crowded with traveling carriages and waggons. The Emperor's attendants and the people of the farm are passing and repassing. It is six in the evening; the Emperor comes down from his room, attended by Marshal VALLIANT. The whole military household comes out and stands apart. The Emperor sits down, and a map is brought to him. Marshal VALLIANT presents several papers to His Majesty. The Emperor remains alone for a moment, and rests his elbow on another chair beside him. A spy arrives and is introduced. His Majesty listens to him, but apart. A colonel is called; he gives ten napoleons to the spy, who seems well satisfied with his pay. Marshal REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY arrives; the Emperor converses with him. Other Generals come in. The map is called for several times. The King arrives in a carriage, and the two monarchs shake hands. Soften down a little the hectoring air which some portraits give to King VICTOR EMANUEL, give him a very plain cavalry uniform, and you will have the portrait of VICTOR EMANUEL. You must also darken his complexion a little, give greater distinctness to his features, so as to have the true physiognomy of a frank soldier used to the life of camps. The Emperor and he go a little apart and converse, both making cigarettes in rapid succession. The Emperor, tired of standing, leans against the shafts of a wagon close by; the conversation is lively and long. Other generals come in. The light, though now declining, is still sufficient to allow of seeing the map, which is again brought forward. At last the King left at 10 o'clock, and the Emperor dismissed his household; a quarter of an hour afterwards he retired to his apartment. He sleeps more by day than by night. He works till 1 in the morning, and is called up again at 3 or 4.

GARIBALDI AND HIS VOLUNTEERS.

THEIR DOINGS ALONG LAGO DI GARDA.

Correspondence of the Presse.

BRESCIA, Tuesday, June 21.

In despite of the threats of bombardment directed against the city, Salo passed the nights of Saturday and Sunday in a repose not usual for the Hunters of the Alps. Yesterday they were beginning to weary, and to express their astonishment at the prolonged inactivity and sybaritism with which they were indulged in life on the pavement, or rather the gravel of a city, when once more there appeared at a distance on the Lago di Garda an Austrian steamer, which proceeded to salute us with two guns, by way of clearing its throat, for to attack anything more than the imaginations of the citizens from such distance could not have been contemplated.

Presently, from a woody promontory in the same quarter, which crept out into the water with every appearance of innocence, there was opened a well-sustained fire of rifles upon the steamer by a detachment of the Hunters of the Alps, who had been ambushed there over night, and while the hostile vessel swung round to present a front to this unexpected attack, a grenade, skilfully projected, fell on its deck exploded, filled the air with all sorts of fragments, and for some minutes the vessel was lost to our eyes in clouds of flame and smoke. Then came loud shouts of victory from our partisans, and it is a remarkable thing that these men, who, in any other circumstances, would infallibly have exposed their lives to save strangers from the situation into which they had plunged the crew of the steamer—Gen. GARIBALDI, for instance, has saved numberless persons who must otherwise have perished—stood at that moment watching with a sort of impatient avidity, the crisis of agony, so irreconcilable is the hollest of wars with all the principles and practice of civilization.

For a few seconds, the hopes of our success seemed doomed to disappointment, the smoke lifted, the boat began to move off so rapidly that it prudently disappeared in some cove along the shore. Shortly after we heard again two other discharges of cannon, apparently at a greater distance. The General, with his staff, following with all the speed of their horses, reached at this instant the point which had hidden the boat from sight, and thence they could more clearly observe its uncertain and staggering course. Like those animals who, when wounded, run about wildly and purposeless, it turned once more toward the shore, as it began to settle. Then boats to save the sinking enemy were called for. But the wheel gave one more revolution, and then the vessel went down, the relief being close at hand, but too late to be of aid. It is supposed that all on board, and the number is conjectured to have been great, perished.

Yesterday morning the division of Gen. CIALDINI arrived at Salo. The Hunters of the Alps, who were enough of themselves to fill the city, took the road presently after for Vallio. Imagine a path in the depth of a ravine between two mountains thickly covered with trees; on the left a torrent, whose dazzling waters meet the eye ever and again among the openings of the foliage. And along the sides of these hills, unsheltered from the burning sun, as in the path below, scented with wild mint, tramp along long files of men going to inflict and to suffer death. Once at Vallio, after a ten miles' march, they find no houses, no inns—those they could dispense with—but, what is worse, no bread.

Three or four stray chickens, whose age we painfully verified an hour after, found no mercy; a few handsful of rice, a morsel of lard, some cheese alive with mites, and, last resort, the national *polenta*; such was the feast—not awaiting us—but which we were obliged to cook, before extending ourselves on the grass, wherever we chose; for you can readily understand that few of us were entitled to the luxury of a straw shakedown. As for the General, he slept on a table, with his staff scattered on the ground around him. Well, well! a courageous lover of the picturesque may envy the daily life of the soldiers of GARIBALDI. And as the four leading artists of Italy are serving in his corps, you shall some day, perhaps, see some superb pictures, the souvenirs of this strange campaign. The bivouac of this morning, for instance; the men and horses scattered over the ground by sunrise, fires brightly burning here and there among the clumps of trees, upon a turf of the freshest and purest verdure; and presently oxen, dragging heavily the munition and artillery wagons, are in motion along the rough mountain road.

ANECDOTES OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BRESCIA, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

As I have mentioned GARIBALDI and his corps, it will perhaps interest you to hear how he came from Bergamo to Brescia. The Austrians had scarcely withdrawn from Bergamo when a messenger was caught on the road, who brought orders from head-quarters to hold Bergamo at any price, if it had not been given up yet. It would have been rather awkward had the order come before—for GARIBALDI, without any cannon, would scarcely have thought of attacking the Austrians in a town inclosed by high ramparts, with only two outlets. As it was, the National Guard fell to making barricades, so as to keep the place against the Austrians, should they attempt to return. In the meantime GARIBALDI went after the Austrians, who were retiring towards Brescia. In order to mislead them he turned down towards Romano, which is close to the high road from Milan to Brescia; the Austrians followed to bar the road to Brescia; they had scarcely gone off on that scent when GARIBALDI turned again to the north, and, making a march of forty-five miles in less than twenty-four hours, appeared before and in Brescia before the Austrians had the remotest idea of his whereabouts. How little they knew appears from the fact that the Major attached as *chef d'état major* to Gen. URBAN'S division, was caught with several orderlies in the town of Brescia, into which he had come from the neighborhood, never suspecting the presence of GARIBALDI'S corps. The most beautiful thing, however, was that while the main body went in all haste to Brescia twenty-four men were put on two omnibuses, the two officers commanding them, Col. TUER and Major CAMOZI, following in little two-wheeled carts of the country. The whole went off to Lake Iseo and raised the Val Canonica. The people rose immediately, some 4,500 stand of arms were ready, with which the National Guard was armed, the Austrian steamer on the lake was taken possession of, and the two officers returned, leaving the 24 men there as garrison, but bringing 250 volunteers away to GARIBALDI'S camp. Such marvellous feats of mobility can, of course, only be done with troops who are unincumbered with baggage; a little bag containing a shirt, and perhaps a pair of socks, is the only baggage which officers or men have. They make war according to the late Sir CHARLES NAPIER'S ideas. They have good boots, with leather gaiters up to the middle of the legs; the trousers, rather loose, are stuck into the gaiters; a short tunic of light gray linen, and over it a gray coat reaching down to the knees, a light cap and the rifle complete the accoutrement. There is no difference in this respect between officers and soldiers. If, as is natural after such marches, things are worn out, the inhabitants of the first town in which they appear give, of their own free will, ten times more than they want. The troops have thus such plenty that Government never even thinks of supplying any of their wants.

THE PART GARIBALDI HAS TO PLAY.

The following is a letter of Dr. WEINBURG, attached to the corps of Gen. GARIBALDI, to a friend in Cincinnati. It gives the following as what the writer understands to be the plan of the campaign in the Venetian Provinces:

"Lombardy, Parma, the States of the Church, and the best part of Modena, are cleared of the Austrians. They have sustained a heavier loss in fame, men, and portable property, than is commonly known, for they are driven to their last post in Italy to remain on the defensive long enough to give the allied armies time to take Mantua. Peschiera most likely is now in the hands of the Sardinians. GARIBALDI is now in the position to take possession of the two Railroad lines centering in Verona, and certainly will shortly accomplish the feat. Prince NAPOLEON comes from Tuscany with 25,000 to 35,000 troops, to clear Modena of the Austrians and operate east of Mantua and Verona in connection with GARIBALDI. Prince NAPOLEON'S march will be from Modena and Reggio to Mirandola, Padua and Vicenza in the rear of Mantua and Verona. GARIBALDI will start north from Peschiera, go north on the eastern shore of the Garda Lake, double Verona and unite with Prince NAPOLEON somewhere near Vicenza. This operation, in connection with a naval demonstration somewhere about Venice, will and must result in the entire occupation of the province of Venice by the allied forces, while the Austrians will be stored away in Mantua and Verona.

If KOSSUTH lands in Fiume and succeeds to revolutionize Hungary, the Allies will be in two months nearer to Vienna than the Austrians are at present to Milan."

ANOTHER EPISODE OF MAGENTA—THE DEATH OF GEN. ESPINASSE.

The circumstances accompanying the glorious death of Gen. ESPINASSE being diversely reported, we believe it our duty, says the *Presse*, to publish the following narrative, borrowed from a letter of a general officer who was present at the action:

On the 3d June, about 4 o'clock P. M., General ESPINASSE crossed with his division the Ticino over the bridge of Turbigo. The 4th, at 10 in the morning, he received orders to proceed quickly to Magenta, passing by the village of Buffalora. There, at about 3 o'clock, he found the enemy in considerable force, and began a first conflict, which was very severe. The second brigade of his division took the main part in the fight and captured from the Austrians two flags, one of the ninth line which Colonel SCHMIDT had carried to her Majesty the Empress, and the other so badly torn that it was impossible to distinguish of what number it was. It was 4 o'clock when Gen. ESPINASSE rallied his troops and resumed his march on Magenta, a large village of 6,000 population, where the enemy rested his right, and where he had massed a number of battalions. All the houses were riddled with holes, all the streets barricaded, all the approaches swept by the cannon; the four churches, their towers, the railroad dépôts, presented a formidable defence. To the eyes of those accustomed to war, the success of the day was insured. General ESPINASSE caused the charge to be sounded, and threw himself foremost in a large street which led to the railroad dépôt. Welcomed by a shower of shot our troops go possession of the pieces in an instant, covering the interval with their dead bodies, necessary to arrive there. The horses threatened every moment a charge over the soil bathed in blood. "Let us dismount," said Gen. ESPINASSE to Gen. CASTAGNY, who followed, and both placed themselves at the head. A house occupied by more than 500 Austrians did our men considerable injury, all their efforts being employed to secure the great door, which was strongly barricaded. Gen. ESPINASSE motioned with his sword to his Zouaves toward the first story windows, and called to them to break them in, when a ball, coming from those very windows, struck him just below the right hip, passing through the body from side to side, and passed out bruising his left arm. He uttered a loud cry, throwing his sabre high in the air, and fell dead in the arms of General CASTAGNY. He has died gloriously at the head of his division, after having taken from the enemy flags and cannon—after having executed, with as much courage as skill, the movement which decided the event of the battle. The Emperor has wept for the gallant leader the faithful servant, the friend thus lost. Our soldiery have lamented him. As the honored remains were carried back to France, passing through our troops, officers and men, cavalry and infantry, chasseur and Zouave, expressed their manly grief in the simple and touching expression, "There is one brave man the less."

THE ZOUAVES IN MAGENTA—THEIR CAPTURE OF AN AUSTRIAN FLAG.

The *Moniteur du Puy de Dôme* publishes a letter addressed to his family by the soldier of the Second Zouaves, who took from the Austrians the standard which the Emperor sent to the Empress. The name of this soldier, who was borne at Rochefort Montague, is BLAISE DAUNERE. "I saw the Austrian flag," he writes, "which was flying in the ranks of the enemy, and despite the balls and shrapnel, I rushed towards it, clearing a passage with my bayonet. I seize on the flag and I went to take it to the feet of my General, who compliments me on my bravery. We then cleared the village at the point of the bayonet, and have routed the Austrian army, numbering about 120,000 men.

To-day we passed in review before Marshal MCMAHON. He decorated our standard in honor of that which I took from the Austrians, and before all the regiment the Marshal decorated me with the cross of the Legion of Honor in the name of the Emperor. He embraced me when he gave me the cross."

The same journal publishes a second letter from a soldier of the same regiment, which gives some details of this incident.

"Our flag has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. At noon the regiment had a great review under arms. The general officers were there. Marshal MCMAHON, Duke of Magenta, came with his escort, made us form around the standard to advance and said:

'SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF ZOUAVES! The Emperor, wishing to preserve the practices of the old Empire, has decreed that the standards of the regiments which have done brave deeds shall be decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor. Zouaves, you all deserve a reward, for you have shown yourselves worthy of the name of Frenchmen. You have gone against the enemy without hesitation; your fathers who see you are proud of you. The honor of the battle of Magenta belongs to you. The standard of the Second Zouaves is the first of the army of Italy which will be decorated. I am glad that this honor is rendered the Second *corps d'armée*, which I command: and I am proud, soldiers of the Second Zouaves, that the reputation of you who have gained this honor has not been buried at the Crimea, in Africa or at Magenta."

THE PARISIAN PRESS ON THE REVOLUTION AT PERUGIA.

It is remarked that the note in the *Moniteur* on the subject of the King of Sardinia's dictatorship in Italy has an enabling as well as a restrictive signification. While on the one hand it repudiates the definitive sovereignty of the King in Lombardy, Tuscany, &c., it by necessary construction countenances his military dictatorship during the war, even in Bologna and those other parts of the Papal States where the population has been either "delivered or abandoned." This view of the case brings out in strong relief the utter madness of the Pope and his counsellors in having attacked the people of Perugia. This act has increased a hundred fold the difficulty which the Emperor will find in keeping his promise that the temporal government of the Pope shall not be molested. I have already mentioned that the speech put into the mouth of the King of Sardinia by the *Patrie* was suspected to be apocryphal. The following positive contradiction now appears in a Turin letter of June 21:

People have been much astonished here at reading the report in the *Patrie* of a speech said to have been made by VICTOR EMANUEL to a deputation from Bologna. This deputation had not left Bologna when the note in the *Patrie* appeared. It only passed through Turin yesterday evening on its way to the King's head-quarters. The details given by the *Patrie* are therefore false, and the answer of the King to the Bolognese will certainly be very different to that which has been put in his mouth. The King's position in regard to the legation is no doubt full of difficulty. The sovereign Pontiff, whose rights are not intended to be infringed, must be duly considered, and at the same time measures must be taken to prevent anarchy in the legations. It cannot be expected at the present crisis the Franco Sarsinian army should detach several thousand men to chastise populations who only desire to join in the glorious work which France and Piedmont have undertaken—namely, the emancipation of Italy. The King will accept the dictatorship, without prejudice to the question of sovereignty. M. D'AZEGLIO will leave the day after to-morrow to act as special commissioner in the legations, and, what is very remarkable, he will be accompanied by M. DE ROSA, who hitherto has always voted against the ministry on all religious questions.

The *Siècle* expresses itself as follows on the late conflict at Perugia:

"We have read with much concern the dispatch which announces that the Papal Government had sent its Swiss troops against Perugia. This determination of the cardinals is more than a fault. The policy of the Roman Court, we think, ought to have been strictly expectant and neutral; it ought to have quietly awaited the result of the great struggle now passing in Italy. The duty of the pontifical authorities was to remain at their posts, like vigilant sentinels, to witness the popular manifestations, but not to abandon the towns where the confidence of the Pope had placed them. We confess our inability to understand the present policy of the Roman Cabinet. Does it intend, with the help of foreign troops, to lay siege to every town, village and hamlet that rises? It is assuming a lamentable position thus to show that its authority is solely maintained by foreign assistance and mercenary troops. It would have been a prudent policy for the Papal Government to have left the administration of every town to itself until the time arrives for examining all the internal questions of Italy, after the final and complete expulsion of the Austrians. The acts of the cardinals fully justify those who maintain that the Government of Rome exists only by the support of foreign bayonets. Austria, well aware of that fact, has spared no pains to bring about collisions and complications in the centre of Italy. But we can affirm that she will not succeed."

INCIDENTS IN ITALY.

It is reported that Gen. DE LA HITTE, the President of the Artillery Committee, who has made the new rifled cannon his especial study, is about to join the army of Italy.

It is announced that Count PAUL SCHONVALOFF, one of the Emperor ALEXANDER'S aides-de-camp, is on his way to the head quarters of the army of Italy, with an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The *Patrie* announces that the Fourth Division of the army of Paris, commanded by Gen. FAION, is under orders for Italy.

News has reached Paris that Gen. COTTE, one of the Emperor's aides de-camp, who was with the army of Italy, had died suddenly from the bursting of an aneurism.

A letter from Messina, of the 19th, says:

"The first division of the French fleet, commanded by Admiral BOUET-WILLAUMEZ, arrived here two days back, after nine days' sail from Toulon. Although each frigate had to tow a heavy floating battery, the passage was effected without obstacle. The Neapolitan authorities manifested some emotion on seeing the frigates and batteries, especially when the vessel carrying the Admiral's flag went right into the port and anchored at the distance of only a pistol shot from the forts and citadel; and they requested the French Consul to represent to the Admiral that he would do well to take up a less menacing position. But it was too late; the vessel had cast anchor and had already begun taking coals on board. The chiefs of the national party, represented to the Admiral that they wished to make a demonstration in his honor by presenting bouquets, getting up illuminations, &c., but he begged them to abstain from so doing. Yesterday an English frigate arrived and saluted the Admiral's flag with 13 guns. She announced that the English squadron, consisting of five vessels, was about to pass, and in the course of the day we saw the fleet go before Messina towards Corfu. By to-morrow we shall have embarked all our coal, and shall then leave for the Adriatic. We shall there be joined by Admiral DESFOSSES, whose vessels are towing the rest of the siege fleet."

Amidst the excitement and the conflagration of war, Vesuvius will urge its claims on public attention. Its forges are more active than those of the nations united which are now applying the resources of science to the construction of weapons for human destruction. The mountain beats them all; and, with the quiet assurance of undisputed power, hourly is laying waste rich lands growing with all the promise of harvest. Any one who looks at it from Naples observes a large river of fire actually flowing, but apparently arrested and attached to the side of Vesuvius. Within the last three months it has increased wonderfully in proportion; it is no longer a rill, it is a sheet of fire; it has risen and overflowed its banks, and God help the poor small proprietors who have invested their all in little portions of land now incrusted with lava.

GENOA Thursday, June 23.

I am surprised to have to tell you that the Arsenal still continues to receive from France, and forward by railway, parts of gunboats, the number of which, I hear, is to be increased to 10. This fact, at the present stage of operations, when they are no longer needed on the Po or the Lago Maggiore, and would no doubt be useful against Mantua, points pretty clearly to the object for which they have been brought over—namely, to attack or at least blockade Peschiera, on the Lake of Garda, which is an interesting deduction, as it gives one a hint of the direction to be taken by the force attacking the Austrian quadrangle. It is supposed here that by this time, or, at all events, before you publish this letter, the Austrians will have offered battle near Castiglione, and of course been beaten again, when the gunboats will soon come into play. Public opinion has always given them Arona as a destination, and was, I dare say,

NEW BOOKS.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE FRENCH COURT UNDER RICHELIEU AND MAZARIN. By VICTOR COUSIN. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTER.

Women ruled the world at the beginning, have ruled it ever since, and either openly or covertly are ruling it now. Those who clamor for the right of women to vote, admit that they are clamoring for a mere formality,—that she has power enough they confess, but believing that power openly recognized is less liable to abuse and misdirection than when it is masked, "Let her vote," they say, "and stop her lobbying." Woman, having learned the alphabet, is a volcanic genius; if society so thickly incrusts any special department of enterprise that she cannot burst through it, she comes up stronger in another less guarded point- Where she is shut off from governing the people, she acquires the greater skill in governing the governors. While RICHELIEU and MAZARIN were dictating terms of peace to Europe, the only throne that sustained its dignity in opposition to the dictators was occupied by CHRISTINA of Sweden, the worthy daughter of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. But at home the only person who alternately dictated to them, and, when her whims crossed theirs, rebelled against them with success was Madame DE CHEVREUSE. While only her enemies had written her life, she was on record as one of the shrewdest politicians of France, but lately she has found a historian as willing to do justice to all that ennobled her character as to set down her womanly weaknesses. VICTOR COUSIN, in his popular *Studies of the Illustrious Women and the Society of the Seventeenth Century*, writes a brilliant book about her—which has the merit of reproducing from original manuscripts, long-lost or forgotten, facts enough to throw a strong light upon the hitherto deeply obscured secret history of the two Cardinals.

Madame DE CHEVREUSE came of a family of illustrious women. At the seige of Rochelle, two noble ladies—her ancestors—after enduring all the rigors of famine with the lowest of the soldiery, and subsisting like them on horseflesh, chose to remain prisoners in the hands of the enemy rather than sign the articles of capitulation. Another of her ancestors, whose husband was Duke DE ROHAN, notable alike as a warrior and as a military writer, defended Castres against the Marshal DE THEMINES. MARIE DE ROHAN (Mme. DE CHEVREUSE) was born in December, 1600; she lost her mother while very young, and at 17 married the Constable DE LUYNES, one of the favorites of HENRY IV. She was appointed Superintendent of the Queen's Household, while the Court was very brilliant, and gallantry the order of the day. In five years she had lost one courageous and talented husband, and found another by whom she gained her title of Duchess,—a man of valor and good looks, but disorderly in his business, and of disagreeable manners. Madame did not like her second husband, and had little to say to him, while ANNE of Austria, neglected by her lord, consoled herself with the wit and happy disposition of the Duchese. Count HOLLAND and the gay BUCKINGHAM came over to France to demand the King's sister HENRIETTE for the Prince of Wales, (afterwards CHARLES I., of England.) The ladies, as was proper, managed the little matter; meanwhile, the Duchess had surrendered quite as much of her heart as was proper to Count HOLLAND,—before surrendering, having badly entangled ANNE with BUCKINGHAM. The Duchess succeeded in being appointed to escort the new Princess to England, where she made troops of new friends, of whom she had all too much need too soon. Back again in France, her friendship for ANNE involved her in some dark intrigue of CHALAIS', to prevent a marriage which ANNE feared might some day cheat her of her throne. RICHELIEU ferreted the intrigue out, humiliated ANNE, lifted up CHALAIS on the first scaffold the Cardinal ever had erected, and permitted the Duchess to escape to Lorraine Here, finding a devoted friend in CHARLES IV., she knitted that unfortunate Prince faster to Austria, and soon had plotted a European League against the offending Cardinal, among the fruits of which were BUCKINGHAM'S insane attack upon the Isle of Re, and his inglorious retreat, soon after which followed his assassination. When England sued for peace, the English King would have inserted among the conditions—but that he was ashamed to name a woman in a treaty—that Madame DE CHEVREUSE should be permitted to return again honorably to France. He was not ashamed to urge it outside of the treaty, however, and the exile came back again at the age of 30, and an irresistible beauty. RICHELIEU honestly brought his homage to her, but while she smiled on him, in her heart she much preferred his Minister, CHATEAUNEUF, the resolute, active, and laborious Keeper of the Seals, who, at the age of 50, took all his business habits into his last love affair. The Cardinal, though his wits, always keen enough, were sharpened by jealousy, never suspected it until Madame CHEVREUSE brought his keeper well over to the party of Queen ANNE. The Queen gave a ball while the great Cardinal lay dangerously sick. CHATEAUNEUF attended it, and danced. The Cardinal, incensed by his levity, arrested CHATEAUNEUF, and found upon him fifty-two of Madame's letters, in which, under easily-construed cypher, she talked with stunning freedom of her contempt for the Cardinal and his love-making, her undying attachment to his Minister, and of several other similar matters. The Cardinal, burning with vexation and rage, ordered CHATEAUNEUF to prison, where he tarried ten years, and DE CHEVREUSE who had deceived him, to her own beautiful chateau, at Dampierre. But as it soon came out that the disgraced beauty was frequently riding up after twilight to Paris in the disguise of a man, seeing the Queen and slipping back again about midnight, he banished her to one of her more distant estates in Touraine. Miserable woman, buried at 33 in a rural retreat—what will save her from mortal ennui? It was dull amusement to turn the head of the old Archbishop of TOURS, and the visits of LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, though frequent, were not sufficient to make the four years of her burial pass gaily. But she was a politician, and needed small capital of amusements or society to concoct a mysterious correspondence with Queen ANNE, CHARLES IV., the Queen of England, and the King of Spain, which terribly tormented the Cardinal, and was very near at one time to costing ANNE her marriage certificate. The Cardinal raged in his politic way, and longed to exile her utterly, but dared not lest he should be dispatching in her a special embassy to embroil him in all manner of fresh troubles, and poison the good will of all his allies. Perhaps the old Cardinal was still susceptible to the joint charms of courage and beauty; at any rate, he strove by all methods to win her to just confession enough to justify him in forgiving her. He sent her money, which she finally accepted as a loan, and, without budging an inch toward a confession, far outdid him in her professions of friendship. But, knowing his temper, and how sure he was to effect his schemes, on the 16th of September, 1637, she rode out in her carriage to take an airing. At 9 of the evening she stopped, sent her carriage back, disguised herself as a man, and, retaining two servants and mounting on horseback, rode off southward. Next morning, sending the compliments "of a gentleman badly wounded in a duel" to a friend, she obtained a carriage and a valet, and rode on till midnight of the second day. Then leaving her carriage again, and, sending her men home, she rode on on horseback till the next night, tasting little food and sleeping in a barn. Reaching Spain, a brilliant reception awaited her. She had soon added PHILIP IV. to the list of her admirers, and the councils of the Cabinet early showed the ascendancy she had gained at the capital. But preferring to reside where the police of the Cardinal, already on her track, would less easily intercept her, she embarked for England; there she found herself at home with her old friends, CHARLES I. and HENRIETTA, and wrote back early to ANNE, who had been a generous borrower, to repay the Cardinal his loan.

In 1641, notwithstanding the Cardinal's urgent protestations, which she thought meant treachery, she was at Brussels cementing the league of England, Spain and Lorraine, and lending formidable aid to the conspiracy of Count DE SOISSONS, which was so near to causing RICHELIEU'S overthrow. The next year she was deep in the plot of CINQ-MARS, which, miscarrying, ANNIE, more prudently ceased plotting, and deserted her best friend, Madame DE CHEVREUSE, who, all hope of an honorable recall failing, learned how hard it is "to mount and descend the staircase of the stranger." But in this emergency, the redoubted Cardinal dies. LOUIS XIII. as if the shade of the dead Cardinal still governed him on his death bed, after giving his throne to ANNE and the reins to MAZARIN, ordered *le diable* CHEVREUSE to remain in exile until peace should be re-established, and then on returning to remain at a distance from the Court. LOUIS XIII. died in 1643, and notwithstanding his will Madame DE CHEVREUSE was speedily invited back to France. She came in triumph, *feted*, and feasted on the way. Her beauty was somewhat touched, but her romantic history and her vast experience were added to her power to charm. Her love of admiration had faded out, but she was a shrewder politician than ever. Her ambition to rule the Queen was soon evident,—of MAZARIN, of whom she had seen little, she made little account. But in the affections of the Queen, the pliant, insinuating successor of RICHELIEU was ahead of the duchess. She set herself vigorously to reinstate her old friends CHATEAUNEUF and ROCHEFOUCAULD, and had some success, but MAZARIN made much of his ally, Time. All that he was obliged to yield he yielded gracefully, but as tardily as possible, promising everything and performing all that he was obliged to. The Duchess essayed her old arts of coquetry, and she thought at times that she had conquered the minister, who, though a Cardinal, was no priest. Whether she might not have resumed her sway over ANNE, and thrust MAZARIN out, is by no means certain, but that the quarrel of her young mother-in-law precipitated events—hastened the civil strife of "the Importants," and made almost a necessity the conspiracy of BEAUFORT and DE CHEVREUSE, now become the chief of "the Importants," against the life of MAZARIN—whose crime was that he was continuing the policy of RICHELIEU. There is little doubt now, though for more than a century it was historical orthodoxy to believe that it was only one of the Cardinal's shrewdly devised and admirably sustained fictions, that this brave beauty of the Parisian Court plotted with all her zeal and earnestness to have her enemy assassinated. But MAZARIN, mistrusting the mischief, escaped unharmed. BEAUFORT was arrested. Madame DE CHEVREUSE accepted the Queen's suggestion quietly to retire, and after delaying long enough to do all that could be done to save those who were compromised with her, retired to a distant estate. Then, with her daughter, she sought by cross-roads the solitudes of Brittany, thence embarked once more for England, was captured by the Parliament's ships-of-war, carried into the Isle of Wight, and through the favor of its Governor, an old friend, passed over to Dunkirk, and thence to the Spanish Netherlands. Her retirement was the signal of mourning to the Catholic party of France. But in her retreat, she knotted new intrigues, and was always stirring up the fires of sedition. She fixed CHARLES IV. to the side of Austria, and when in 1649 the Fronde broke forth, she brought to her friends the aid of Spain and her experience. But Spain did not entangle her to her own damage; she lead her friends to the support of MAZARIN in 1650, back to CONDI in 1651, and in 1652 back again to the Queen and MAZARIN, who gladly sought and often followed her counsels. Her last days were the first that she spent in tranquility. Renouncing all her grandeur, all of her riches, and they say all her vanity, she became humble and religious, retired to a modest villa and in obscurity awaited death. When it came she was 79 years old, and, according to her expressed wish, she was buried without funeral solemnities or orations in the little antiquated parish church of Gagny.

This abstract of her career we condense from COUSIN'S book, admirably translated by Miss MARY L. BOOTH, and published in this City by DELISSER & PROCTER, under the title of *The Secret History of the French Court Under Richelieu and Mazarin.* In these days, when Woman's Rights are so vigorously re-demanded, it is an interesting story of how a French woman, two centuries ago, assumed and maintained her rights.

The First Meeting of Kossuth and Garibaldi—A Dinner of Republicans at London at the House of Consul-General Sanders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every one has observed and pondered upon coincidences. KOSSUTH and GARIBALDI, now so unexpectedly brought into cooperation upon the battle-fields of Europe by the strange network of circumstance, met for the first time at the international dinner given by GEORGE N. SANDERS in London, 1854, to Mr. BUCHANAN and the European Republican leaders. How far from seeming possibility then was their present conjunction in the fierce earthquake which is again rocking Europe, and in which NAPOLEON III. is so mysteriously an agent! The career of those great men then seemed buried; now, it is alive again. The memorable past links itself to the present, and draws on a future. In the tangling complications of the hour, who shall prophecy its character? In the course of the splendid conversation which flashed between the great spirits gathered together on that unique occasion, KOSSUTH'S elcquence became the theme of eulogy. Rising with modest grace, KOSSUTH replied, ever elegant and appropriate in the social hour as he is grand and persuasive on public occasions. At the close of his response he exclaimed, with electric earnestness, "Gentlemen, would you know what I think the most eloquent speech of modern times?" He repeated in impressive tones the words—"Soldiers! for the love you bear your country I offer you war, hunger, thirst, cold, and death. Who accepts the terms let him follow me!' There is the orator!" he said, waving his hand towards him, whose intrepid impetuosity now again rings through the world. GARIBALDI, taken by surprise, was for a few instants quite overcome with emotion, but he mastered himself, and made a beautiful and soldierly reply.

Roused by this touching incident, the devoted ORSINI followed in a speech of characteristic passion and depth. More resembling the ancient Athenian than his Roman ancestors, his emphatic but chaste delivery recalled the great principle of Demosthenic oratory—action. A model of youthful manhood, with a brilliant, dark eye and a fascinating smile, ORSINI, although he had already suffered in loathsome dungeons, showed no trace of it in face or person. He was a Romeo, to captivate more fastidious Juliets than SHAKESPEARE'S heroine.

Two days after he left England—again to dare Austria, again to be imprisoned, again to escape—and that for the last time. To his daring and so nearly successful attempt, a year ago, upon LOUIS NAPOLEON'S life, is greatly due the present imperial movement in Italy. It was then that the Emperor understood that the betrayed *Carbonari* held against him a power that might at any time evade all his police and defy his soldiery.

Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M. P., President of the Reform Association, represented at the dinner the English Liberal Party, which now also touches its hour of triumph, and sees its principles elevated to the British Cabinet in the persons of the classic MILNER GIBSON and the American-spirited and able RICHARD COBDEN, to whose efforts our agricultural and commercial interests owe so much—the successful champion of cheap bread and free ships.

Mr. BUCHANAN, then the representative of this Government abroad, is now at the head of it at home. In the noon of his Administration, now before the close of it, he may be called upon to recognize as heads of their own nations some of the brave men whom he then met as exiles, apparently forever, from home and country, and station. In an age when centuries are crowded into decades, imagination itself must strengthen its wings to keep up in the flight.

Before parting that night, all gathered into one striking chords with the hand [illegible] panied the thrilling burst of patriotic songs, in which HERZEN, the Russian Republican, WORCELL, the Pole, PULSKY, LEDRU ROLLIN—all that band of glorious and accomplished spirits, joined with a fervor never to be forgotten by those who witnessed and shared it. G.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS—NO. XIII.

Effects of Emancipation in the Island of Grenada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. GEORGE, Grenada, April, 1859.

The appearance of this town, the capital of the Island of Grenada, is even more picturesque and more dilapidated than that of St. Vincent. St. George is built upon two sides of a hill, one facing the ocean, and the other the Carrenage—a magnificent harbor, where fifteen hundred ships could ride at anchor. The streets of the town are overgrown with weeds; the houses look as though something much less formidable than a hurricane would level them with the ground; and there is the evidence, everywhere, of former splendor, and of money lavished, thoughtless y lavished I should say, under the mistaken impression that these islands would one day form part of a great West Indian Empire. Whenever I visit a West India city, I am not so much surprised at its present condition, as at the traces it bears of the exaggerated and visionary hopes which must have filled the minds of its early inhabitants. Present depression is only a comparative depression, and is a natural consequence of the fictitious value formerly placed upon property. The streets of a West India city give an unfavorable impression, because the drones of all the island are congregated there. But after the country districts have been visited, this Impression wears off, and the impartial spectator begins to entertain serious doubts as to whether the island was more prosperous under the old *régime*, when all its wealth and all its resources were in the hands of a few landed proprietors, than it is now, when intelligence is more general, and when wealth is more equally divided among a large population. If, here and there in Grenada, you come across an abandoned estate, or if the houses of its ancient aristocracy have fallen into ruin because capital has left the island, there is some compensation in the fact that the humble dwellings of the peasantry have exceedingly multiplied and improved, and that villages have risen into existence with marvelous rapidity.

The decline of Grenada is no new thing; it dates back long anterior to Emancipation. In 177[illegible] the slaves of the Island were rated at 35,000; and, from that period down to the day of abolition, this number continued to diminish. In 1827 the number of the slaves amounted to 24,442, and in 1837 the number for whom compensation was paid by the Imperial Government was only 23,641. Thus, too, in 1776, the exports greatly exceeded what they ever since attained. They amounted in that year to nearly 24,000,000 pounds of sugar, 800 gallons of rum, 500,000 pounds of cocoa, 100,000 pounds of cotton, 28,000 pounds of indigo, besides smaller articles—all of which together were worth, at the port of shipping, at least three millions of dollars. In 1823 the exports of sugar remained at about the same figure, but other produce had so materially diminished that the entire value of the Island's exportation did not reach two millions of dollars. In 1831, immediately before emancipation, the export of sugar had decreased to nineteen millions of pounds, and the value of all exports combined was a little more than one million of dollars. This deterioration can be attributed to no other than these evils, which, as I have shown in former letters, existed then throughout the entire West Indies. Nine estates out of every ten were overburdened with debts, created, partly by the expenses of the Slave system and partly by the extravagance, mismanagement and absenteeism of proprietors. But let us pass from this to the condition of the Island and its inhabitants in later times.

Of the number of slaves for whom compensation was paid to Grenada proprietors by the British Government, I find that 14,716 (males and females) constituted at that time the agricultural force of the island. Tae total population of Grenada is now about 33,000—an increase of three or four thousand over the population of 1827. Accustomed as I have lately been to the stale outcry of "want of labor," I am somewhat surprised to learn from the Grenada Blue-Books of 1857 that there were then nearly 14,000 creoles (of whom the great majority were men) engaged in agriculture. This fact alone contradicts the idea of any wholesale desertion from the estates, and it needs not that I should show in the present case—what I have all along maintained—that the abandonment of West India properties was more the fault of the masters than of the servants. In this island the majority of emancipated field laborers continued to pursue their agricultural calling, and if some have engaged in trade or have emigrated to other islands, the only wonder is that more have not done so when wages are as low as from five shillings to two-and-sixpence sterling per week. But it must not be supposed that of the 14,000 Grenadian creoles at present engaged in agriculture, all are in a subservient position. Only 6,000 are actually on the estates, and the remainder, preferring a greater independence than would be there allowed them, have rented cottages or are living in their own houses, and may be seen traveling along the roads every morning to their daily work. That the material condition of the creole population has improved since emancipation is as manifest in this island as it is in all others that I have visited. The small proprietors, of whom there were none prior to 1830, now number over 2,000, and are greatly on the increase; nearly 7,000 persons are living in villages built since emancipation, and there are 4,573 persons in Grenada who pay direct taxes. In the whole island there were, last year, only sixty paupers, and these were all aged or sick. The average church attendance throughout the island was, in 1857, over 8,000, against 7,000 before emancipation; but the school attendance is comparatively small, being only 1,600. Education among the creoles of Grenada has been, up to this time, at a very low ebb, for it has been looked upon with jealousy and distrust. But a Board of Education is now in existence, and great progress in popular instruction may be anticipated. Criminal statistics for 1857 show that only eighteen persons during the year were convicted of felony, six of theft, and two of other offences. Misdemeanors are not enumerated.

The superficial area of Grenada is about 80,000 acres, and the quantity now in crop and pasture goes to show that, if the island exports less than it did in other days, cultivation has not proportionably diminished. The inference is that the inhabitants are not less industrious, but raise more of the minor articles of export and of home consumption than they did under the Slavery *régime*. Thus, in 1857 there were 6,372 acres in cane, 84 in coffee, 1,790 in cocoa, 266 in cotton, 7,262 in provisions, 975 in other cultivation, and 5,284 in pasture,—making a total of 43,800 cultivated acres, or an increase of 3,800 over the previous year. I have no means of ascertaining the number of acres under cultivation before emancipation; but though the number of acres in cane was probably double what it is now, yet the general cultivation, I do not hesitate to say, was not nearly so large or so complete as that which the Island now presents.

Such an inference, I think, can be drawn from a comparison, if such be instituted, between Grenadian exports now and what they were immediately prior to emancipation. While, in 1831, Grenada exported double the amount of sugar that she did in 1857, the value of all her exports in the former year was only £218,352, against £180,000, their value in the latter year, and this, in spite of the very material decline in the prices of sugar. In 1832, two years prior to emancipation, the value of Grenadian exports was £153,175, considerably less than it is now. The fact is, that sugar is the only article of export in which the island can be said to have declined. I do not for a moment deny the importance or significance of that decline; but it should be remembered that in minor articles, such as cocoa, the island is pro- [illegible] that its colo[illegible] dition than they were at any period [illegible] history. In 1857 the imports, of which ov[illegible] third were provisions from the United S[illegible] amounted to £109,000, against £78,000, £73,0[illegible] and £77,000 during the years immediately preced[illegible] ing emancipation.

Grenada has taken the lead of St. Vincent in the importation of coolie laborers, but want of capital is the great drawback to a proper development of the scheme. Up to the present time only three or four hundred immigrants have been introduced into the Island, and it cannot be expected that any tangible benefits should be experienced by the colony from so small a supply. The Grenadian laws regarding immigration are very liberal to the coolie. Every estate must have clean and good-sized lodging houses for immigrants, with separate apartments for every man and wife. There must be a medical practitioner on each estate, whose duty it is to attend the coolie free of charge, and see that he is provided when sick with proper nourishment. Wages are paid in cash every month, and the employer is not permitted to deduct anything from the sum due without the full and free consent of the coolie. Any one who knows the coolie character will readily believe that he would sooner part with his ten fingers and ten toes than as many cents of the amount that of right belongs to him.

I have not heard of any case in Grenada to which the West India encumbered Estates act has been applied. But the day will come when estates now lying idle and mortgaged beyond their value, will be relieved from their heavy incubus of debt and be restored, perhaps, to their former prosperity

W. G. S.

The Rosettat Stone—Letter from Humbodt.

The famous Rosetta Stone, the name of which is very widely known, and which has been seen by thousands in the Egyptian Gallery of the British Museum, was discovered by a French officer named BASSARD, in NAPOLEON'S Egyptian campaign. Rosetta is at the mouth of the west branch of the Nile, to which it gives its name, and is distant about 36 miles from the better known seaport of Alexandria. The stone, a block of black Sienite, bears three inscriptions, one in Greek, another in hieroglyphics, and a third in the Demotic character, in which the dialect of the unlearned was then written. The Greek inscription was almost perfect, and showed that its purpose was to record a decree of the priests, appointing divine honors to be paid to PTOLEMY, EPIPHANES, son of PHILOPATOR. The grounds for the decree are stated clearly; The King had suppressed a rebellion, lightened taxes, and restored the priests and the affairs of religion to a much more important position than they had for a long time enjoyed. The date of the decree is determined, by reference to history, to have been about 196 B. C., when the King was some eight or ten years old, the glories ascribed to him being in reality due to his minister, ARISTOMENES. The value of the Greek, however, lay in affording a clear guide to the meaning of the other two inscriptions, since the decree was to be written in "Greek, in the language of the god, and in the language of the multitude." When the English power became victorious in Egypt, the Rosetta Stone was made one of the trophies, and brought to England, where it was in 1802 laid before the Society of Antiquaries. From that time many illustrious scholars, including PORSON, have studied the inscriptions; and the knowledge, both of the Hieroglyphic or sacred, and of the Demotic or common characters has been much increased in consequence. A plaster cast of the stone having been presented to the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1856, by Mr. T. K. CONRAD, that Association appointed Messrs. C. R. HALE, S. HUNTINGTON JONES and HENRY MORTON to draw up a report and make translations of the inscriptions. The result is before us. The book is not printed, but lithographed from their handwriting; which, together with the profuse and admirable illustrations of Mr. MORTON, most of which represent Egyptian objects usages or places, gives the volume an air of curious luxury. Mr. HALE edits the Greek text, gives a *fac-simile* of the Demotic, and translations of both; Mr. MORTON, with Mr. HALE, translates the Hieroglyphics, literally, from the text in the Egyptian order, and also into the English grammatical construction; and Mr. JONES gives a compendious account of PTOLEMY EPIPHANES, his guardians, and the state of Egyptian affairs during his reign.

We have gone carefully through the Greek text and the translations of it. Mr. HALE'S translation is faithful, and his conjectural restorations are based upon the meaning given by the two Egyptian inscriptions. Of the translation of these latter we shall be excused from speaking, when it is remembered that a knowledge of Coptic is necessary for adequate criticism. We are sorry to notice that the Greek contains a considerable number of mistakes in spelling, and that the English is defaced in places in the same manner. This must be attributed solely to the whim of the authors for lithographing their writing; had they printed, they must have discovered the errors in the proof-sheets. We have the more regret in finding this slight defect, as the otherwise exquisite volume is so plainly a labor of love, and the intelligence and study brought to bear on their subject make it a tenfold pity that the authors should leave manuscript slips to be thus perpetuated.

The translation of the Demotic text is, we believe, the first complete one published; and the whole essay is the first thing of the kind ever issued in this country. The labor and judgment of Messrs. HALE & MORTON lead us to hope that they will investigate the subject more thoroughly, and become distinguished in a branch of study for which they evidently have strong inclination.

A copy of this work was sent to Baron HUMBOLDT, and his letter of acknowledgement will be read with interest, especially as it was written within so short a time of his death. We transcribe it entire.

"I have received with a very lively interest the 'Report of the Committee of the Philomathean Society of the University of Philadelphia,' to translate the inscription on the Rosetta Stone, by the reunion of CHAS. R. HALE, HUNTINGTON JONES, and HENRY MORTON.

The scientific analysis of the celebrated inscription of Rosetta, which, despite the confusion of the hieroglyphic style, remains an historic monument of great importance, has appeared to me especially worthy of praise, since it offers the first essay at independent investigation offered by the literature of the New Continent. It is for this national relation that I especially greet this independent work. Little versed myself in this class of studies, I ought, however, to greet the so conscientious work of the learned Committee of the Philomathean Society, since the results now obtained contribute to prove the justice of the system of Champollion, to which my brother, WILLIAM VON HUMBOLDT, was the first to render justice in Germany. The picturesque ornaments added by Mr. HENRY MORTON, add to the interest inspired by a work well worthy to be widely spread in your learned and free country.

I pray Mr. CHARLES R. HALE to receive with kindness the homage of my sentiments of high and affectionate consideration. I have placed the book in the hands of Doctor BRUGSCH, who has already twice traveled through Egypt, and cleared up with sagacity the geographical division of the ancient homes of Egypt.

Your humble and very obedient servant,

The Baron ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDT.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 12, 1859."

Ballast for Balloons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

STATEN ISLAND, Monday, July 11, 1859.

SIR; I quite agree with your remarks in this morning's paper, with reference to the danger of throwing out sand-bags of ballast on aerial excursions. I think the remedy is very simple, without in the slightest degree interfering with a prompt discharge of weight, when it is found necessary to increase the buoyancy of a balloon. Let the requisite amount of ballast (sand, probably, being the most convenient and proper) be contained in a compartment or tank in the boat, with an adjustable valve attached, sufficiently large to admit of a rapid discharge of the article when necessary. By this means it appears to me that the discharge of weight could be much more delicately regulated than by throwing over bags containing a specific quantity of sand.

The boat might be built with double sides like a life-boat, and the interstice used for the ballast. The boat under this construction, would also be more safe if unfortunately plunged into the water.

This arrangement would quite meet all the objections that you mention.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

JOHN SMITH.

The Mount Vernon Fund.

The following letter, received through Mrs. GOUV. MORRIS, evinces the interest which the children take in this patriotic work:

PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 3,
MORRISANIA, Westchester County, N. Y.

To the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association of the Union:

You will please accept the inclosed check of $100 to aid your laudable efforts to secure the Homestead of the "Father of his Country" for a Mecca to the sons of Freedom throughout the world, and may you ever find willing hearts and ready hands to assist your labor of love and patriotism. This our humble contribution is the net proceeds of an exhibition given by us on the 28th of April, 1859.

Respectfully yours,

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 3.

Additional from Westchester County, through Gouv. Morris, S. C.	$172 00
Additional from Westchester County, through Mrs. Van Cortlandt	785 89
Teachers, Pupils and Domestics of Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, Westchester Co., through Mrs. Van Cortlandt	60 00
Additional from Schenectady County, through Mrs. A. C. Paige, S. C.	63 20
Additional from Montgomery County, through Mrs. A. C. Paige, S. C.	258 27
Additional from Greene and Fulton Counties, through Mrs. A. C. Paige, S. C.	200 00
Through Miss Emily F. Ford, Lady Manager, Brooklyn, Kings Co.	33 00
Through Mrs. Valentine, Lady Manager, Hempstead, Queens Co.	107 50
Through Mrs. R. H. Tyler, Lady Manager, Fulton, Oswego Co.	11 00
Through Mrs. Agan, Lady Manager, Granville, Washington Co.	21 00
Through Miss Matilda Smith, Lady Manager, S. Granville, Washington Co.	3 00
Through Miss Sarah Brown, Lady Manager, S. Granville, Washington Co.	3 00
Through Mrs. Samuel Jacobs, Lady Manager, New-York City	28 00
Through Miss Mary Sterling, Lady Manager, New-York City	20 00
Through Mrs. Martindale, Lady Manager, New-York City	11 00
Mr. and Mrs. John Sherwood, N. Y. City	10 00
A Lady, through Mrs. MacGregor, N. Y. City.	1 50
Lord & Taylor's establishment, N. Y. City.	6 30
Beekman & Co.'s establishment, N. Y. City.	2 00
Net proceeds of a lecture by the Rev. J. P. Newman, before the young men of the Ninth Ward, N. Y. City, through S. D. Martine, Treasurer.	100 00
Total	$1 896 66

ELIZABETH J. MONTGOMERY, Secretary,
No. 25 COOPER INSTITUTE, July 11, 1859.

A Chapter of Accidents—Bellevue Hospital.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW-YORK,
Monday, July 11, 1859.

A woman by the name of JANE HANEY was brought in yesterday by Messrs. BENJ. KIRK and A. M. THAYER, of Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., from that place; she was handed over to those gentlemen by Mr. H. R. RIDDLE, Division Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad, having been run over by their night Express train, going West at 8 P. M., July 9, between Goshen and Hampton. Her husband, who was in company with her, was instantly killed. So far as we can learn, no blame is to be attached to the engineer of the train, Mr. MASON, the unfortunate occurrence appearing to be the result of carelessness on the part of deceased and his wife. The latter is very seriously injured, and was sent 88 miles to be treated in this institution. Shortly after this a man, by the name of MICHAEL FITZSIMMONS, was put in by Officers MCCORT and STOCOM, of the Eighteenth Ward, he having fallen into an area in Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues. His head struck upon one of the stone steps, causing a severe fracture of the scull, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

About 6½ P. M., a boy, named JOHN FURY, 14 years of age, was brought in by his father, THOMAS FURY, from his residence No. 76 Mulberry-street, having had his foot run over by one of the Third-avenue Railroad cars, near Forty-Second street. His foot is terribly mashed, and it is feared amputation will be necessary.

A man, named PETER DURYEA, 57 years of age, was brought in at 12 o'clock, midnight, by Officer PETTIT, of the Twelfth Precinct, having fallen from a wagon and fractured one of his legs.

To give the public some idea of the doings at Bellevue Hospital, we would state that since the morning of the 4th instant, 201 persons have been admitted for treatment, 11 of which were accidents under the following circumstances: One, from clothes taking fire from the explosion of a camphene lamp, (this person since died;) Wm. H. Lawrence, engineer, and Geo. F. Arnold, passenger, on board the steamboat *Bay State*, scalded by the explosion of a boiler, (both patients died;) three, injured by severe [illegible] horses; and three by [illegible] cars. Besides these, [illegible] accidents, from bursting of [illegible] wives, suffering from beatings by [illegible] &c.; also, three cases of poisoning. We mention these as some of the results following on the heels of the day we celebrate.

Loss of the Steamer Argo—Personal Narrative of one of her Passengers.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steamship Navigation Company's steamer *Argo*, Capt. HALPIN, left New-York on Thursday, June 23d, with two hundred passengers; her officers and crew amounting to about one hundred and twenty men. The voyage up to the time of the loss of the ship was as favorable as could be desired; the weather was fine, and the commodious accommodations of the ship together with the attentive and gentlemanly deportment of the Captain and officers, elicited universal approbation. On Tuesday morning, at about 3½ o'clock, Cape Pine was made, being about twelve miles distant. The ship's course was altered, so as to clear Cape Race twenty miles. At about 4 o'clock a dense fog set in, the weather having been previously perfectly clear. A few minutes before six, a fishing schooner was hailed, and we were informed that we were on the eastern side of Trepassey Bay, a mile and a half or two miles from land. The helm was put hard a port, and the course of the ship altered. In five minutes the breakers were seen and the engines stopped and reversed, but too late. The ship struck on a rock on Freshwater Point, on the eastern side of Trepassey Bay, and about seven miles from Cape Race. She struck so lightly that some of the passengers who were asleep in their berths were not awakened. She was fast aground, however, and soon began to thump violently and fill in the forward compartments. Minute guns were fired, and the boats got ready andsupplied with provisions and water with the greatest promptness and order. The women and children embarked first, and the coolness displayed by the passengers, officers and crew was truly remarkable and worthy of all praise. A landing was effected about a mile distant from the ship, and in the course of the morning all the passengers were landed in safety. Every effort was made to save the ship, but in vain. Had it not been high tide at the time she struck, she might possibly have been got off. During the day the boats were constantly passing between the ship and shore. All the baggage in the state-rooms was saved, and various articles for the comfort of the passengers sent on shore. The baggage which was stowed below was lost.

Soon after the accident, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, of this City, at the request of the Captain, went, in a small boat, to Trepassey, about eight miles distant, and telegraphed to St. Johns for assistance, and to New-York announcing the disaster.

As the place of landing was eight miles from any habitation, and no conveyance for the passengers could be procured before the next day, preparations were made for passing the night on shore.

Tents were made with sails, which afforded shelter for the women and children, but most of the men passed the night in the open air. The next day the steamtugs *Dauntless* and *Blue Jacket* conveyed all the passengers to St. Johns, about eighty miles distant. The conduct of all, throughout this trying occasion, was commendable. The officers of the ship did everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the passengers, and make them as comfortable as the circumstances would admit. The ladies, in particular, deserve much praise for the cheerfulness and courage with which they bore their perils and sufferings.

During the day, the fishermen, in their boats, came in crowds around the wreck, and seemed waiting like harpies, for their prey. It is true, in some instances, they assisted with their boats, but not without pay. Before night they had commenced their disgraceful work of plunder on the ship, and a hundred or two of them were to be seen stripping her of everything they could lay hands on.

As to the cause of the loss of this fine ship, various absurd and unfounded rumors have been afloat, as to the carelessness on the part of the Captain and officers. At the time of the disaster, and for some time before, all the principal officers were on deck, and among them an experienced coast pilot.

The loss of the ship must be attributed to the fog, some local attraction affecting the needle, and particularly the force of a current which at times sets into Trepassey Bay with great power. Many ships have been wrecked near this place, and their loss has been ascribed to these causes.

The agent of the line, Mr. SHEA of St. Johns, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD, were unremitting in their attentions to the passengers, and did everything to make them comfortable.

The *Glasgow* has been sent to St. Johns, and will take over the *Argo's* passengers. Some five or six of them returned in the *Adelaide*, which arrived at this port this morning.

A PASSENGER IN THE ARGO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 11, 1859.

Naval Intelligence.

SLOOP OF WAR WYOMING.—The engines of the sloop-of-war *Wyoming*, two in number, are direct acting double piston of one thousand horse-power; cylinders fifty inches in diameter, with thirty inches stroke. They were made by MERRICK & SONS, and are beautiful specimens of mechanical skill. About two weeks ago they were first put in motion, but the regular trial of them was commenced on Wednesday last, since which time they have been working every day, and the result has given entire satisfaction. With fifteen pounds of steam they made forty revolutions the minute, and worked so smoothly that, though the vessel was moored to the wharf, the motion was scarcely percentible on board. The engines are placed about amidships, and the space occupied by them is twelve feet long by twenty-five feet wide. The engines, boilers, (two of MARTIN'S tubulars,) and the coal-bunkers, all occupy a space of fifty by twenty-five feet. The shafting connecting the engines with the propeller is of wrought iron, and twenty-five feet long by eleven inches in diameter. Beyond the stern of the vessel through which it passes below the water line, it extends about fifteen feet. The propeller is of brass, twelve feet four inches in diameter. During the whole time that the engines have been running and making forty revolutions a minute, the journals have not been heated. Attached to the engines is a patent register, connected with a clock which marks the number of revolutions; also a steam and vacuum guage. Experiments have been made which show that the engines, when going at their greatest speed, may be reversed in twelve seconds. It is calculated that, with twenty-five pounds of steam, eighty revolutions may be obtained. This is, however, a greater pressure than will be likely to be employed, and with much less it is expected that a speed of thirteen knots may be attained. Orders have been received to have the *Wyoming* ready for sea by the 15th of July.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Lieut. T. SCOTT FILLEBROWN, United States Navy, has been appointed to the command of the United States steamer *Anacostia*, to do home service between the Navy-yards of Washington, Norfolk, &c. Lieut. F. has just returned from active sea duty on the United States ship *Release*, in Africa and Europe, and out of eighteen years in the Navy has the experience of fourteen years at sea. He is an active, intelligent and deserving officer. His family residence has always been in this city.

The public's old and well-tried servant, Capt. Jas. MITCHELL, of Potomac fame, has been appointed Government pilot of the *Anacostia*. The Department has made the very best selection.

Capt. W. A. PARKER, United States Navy, late in command of the *Release*, has arrived in town, on official business.—*Washington Star.*

From Bermuda.

TERMINATION OF THE PROTRACTED DROUGHT.

Our files of Bermuda papers extend to June 29. The *Bermudian*, of that date, observes:

"

ARMY NEWS.

Promotions and Appointments.

The following is a list of the promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President since the publication of "General Orders" No. 5, of March 15, 1859:

PROMOTIONS.

Corps of Engineers.—First Lieut. Edward B. Hunt, to be Captain, July 1, 1859, having served "fourteen years continuous service as Lieutenant."

Second Lieut. Wm. P. Craghill, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1859, *vice* Hunt promoted.

Corps of Topographical Engineers.—First Lieut. Wm. F. Smith, to be Captain, July 1, 1859, having served "fourteen years continuous service as Lieutenant."

Second Lieut. Chas. N. Turnbull, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1859, *vice* Smith promoted.

First Regiment of Dragoons.—Brevet Second Lieut. Richard H. Brewer, to be Second Lieutenant, March 29, 1859, *vice* Evans, deceased. [Company A.]

Second Regiment of Dragoons.—First Lieut. John Buford, Jr., to be Captain, March 9, 1859, *vice* Givens, deceased. [Company B.]

Second Lieut. Francis C. Armstrong, to be First Lieutenant, March 9, 1859, *vice* Buford, promoted. [Company C.]

Brevet Second Lieut. Solomon Williams, to be Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1859, *vice* Armstrong, promoted. [Company C.]

First Regiment of Cavalry.—Second Lieut. Eugene W. Crittenden, to be First Lieutenant, May 4, 1859, *vice* Perkins, cashiered. [Company A.]

Brevet Second Lieut. Andrew Jackson, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, May 4, 1859, *vice* Crittenden, promoted. [Company E.]

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.—Brevet Second Lieut. George W. Weeks, of the first artillery, to be Second Lieutenant. Feb. 10, 1859, *vice* Roane, deceased. [Company K.]

Brevet Second Lieut. James Hallonquist, of the third artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 24, 1859, *vice* Bennett, deceased. [Company G.]

Second Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut Alfred E. Latimer to be First Lieutenant, April 18, 1859, *vice* Paige, deceased. [Company C.]

Brevet Second Lieut. Wm. G. Robinson, of the seventh infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 18, 1859, *vice* Latimer promoted. [Company G.]

Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Brevet Second Lieut. Charles E. Jesup, of the tenth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 31, 1859, *vice* Lee resigned. [Company F.]

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Brevet Second Lieut. Geo. N. Bascom, of the ninth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 23, 1859, *vice* Potts, deceased. [Company C.]

Tenth Regiment of Infantry.—Brevet Second Lieut. Oliver P. Goodling, of the fourth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1859, *vice* Reed, deceased. [Company K.]

APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster's Department.—First Lieut. Tredwell Moore, of the Second Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, May 21, 1859, *vice* Page, deceased.

Medical Department.—Kirtley Ryland, of Missouri, to be Assistant Surgeon, April 28, 1859, *vice* Henry, resigned.

Richard G. Lay, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 20, 1859, *vice* Lee, resigned. [Company I.]

Summer Fashions in France.

From a Paris Correspondent.

It is so much the custom to go out of Paris at this time of the year that we are gradually losing all our fashionable women. They disappear with their train of packages, and seek the quiet of watering-places, in order to make up for the fatigue of Winter. There are still some new coverings for the shoulders, only it is difficult to select out of so many patterns. The most useful and *distingué* are made of a fancy cloth, fine and soft as cashmere, and woven in little squares of two colors, of which one is white. Large plaids are almost abandoned. These mantles are made high, after the fashion of a pelisse, and the hood is over a shoulder piece, which prevents any bungling at the back. They are trimmed with a deep quilling of the same material, which in some cases is double, and edged top and bottom with a silk braid. A very original effect is produced, if one of the ruches is in white merino, the other of black silk.

Muslin dresses with white grounds and small patterns are seen everywhere. They are accompanied by shawls of the same, trimmed with two flounces, or by straight scarfs also trimmed with flounces. Miscellaneous colors are generally avoided in Summer toilets. Plain white muslins are worn of an evening, as dancing is not yet given over. They are made with flounces, and a bright riband is run through the hems, and through the bouillons which intervene. White tulle dresses are ornamented with embroidered white silk, which glitters and produces an effect of beads. These robes are full and plain, and the embroidery is let in all round. La Maison Couchonnal, famous for this specialité, has invented medallions and magnificent bouquets of flowers, which are the natural accompaniments of anything so elegant. These dresses can be embroidered in color, and there is one pattern, called guirlande de Turin, from combining the colors of "Italy," which meets with immense approval. Pomegranates, green corn, and white daisies are interlaced, so as to suggest the Italian flag; and putting this idea out of the question, the design in itself is executed to perfection by some of the best workmen in Paris. La Maison Couchonnal cannot execute all the orders that are sent in, the demand is so great. Some of our Parisiennes are sporting red, white and green, and fortunately this choice of colors, with its political meaning, does not violate the rules of good taste. A white dress, trimmed with green and red, is by no means an unpleasing spectacle, and it can be very well managed by wearing green ribbons all down the side of the skirt, and a bunch of red flowers in the corsage and in the headdress. It is far easier with bonnets; for what is prettier than the white rice-straw, with poppies or geraniums, and long grass streamers. Bonnets not intended for full dress can have crowns of spotted tulle or lace, which renders them very light. Black taffetas is constantly used in trimmings, and almost all ribands have black grounds with straw-colored designs. After all, novelties are very scarce, and it is difficult to avoid repetition. Shopkeepers call this the dead season, and there is nothing to report only in the way of trifles. Anything resembling a *fureur* at the present moment it is a glove, patented by Sauvon, and called gants Italiens. They open at the back of the hand, and close with three engine-turned gilt buttons. They terminate at the wrist with an elastic of a different color, and they are sown with silk the color of the elastic. They fit to perfection, and no well dressed lady thinks of being without them. There is likewise a fashion in boots. Heels are worn higher and higher, and they are even added to shoes. Bronze leather, or *peau Anglaise* as the French call it, is preferred this year above everything else. Brown, grey, and green taffetas are always distinguished, but unfortunately they are not durable.

Capt. Schenley, M. P.

The United States have been collaterally represented in the British Parliament, by the Barings (descended from the Binghams of Philadelphia, where Lord Ashburton, the present head of the family, was, born, in 1799,) and by William Brown, of Liverpool, of the firm of Brown Brothers of New-York. Mr. Brown has resigned his seat for South Lancashire, but another gentleman, with American connections, was returned at the recent general election, for the borough of Dartmouth. He is well known in Pittsburgh, where he married, and is thus described by Capt. Dod, in his *Parliamentary Companion*, just published:

"Schenley, Edward William Harrington: Son of the late Major Schenley, of the Royal Artillery. Born 1799; married, first, daughter of William Inglis; Esq., of Edinburgh; secondly, to Marie, daughter of Sir William Templar Pole, of Shute House, Devon: thirdly, Mary, daughter of William Croghan, Esq., of Pittsburgh, United States. Educated at the Military College, Marlow. Served with the Rifle Brigade in the Peninsular War and was severely wounded at Waterloo. Afterwards entered the Consular service, and was employed in the commissions for the repression of the Slave-trade with Spain and Holland. A Liberal; and in favor of extending the franchise 'to the industrial classes.' First elected for Dartmouth in May, 1859."

If the date of his birth be here given correctly, Capt. Schenley must have fought in the Peninsular campaigns at the age of fifteen, and have been at Waterloo at sixteen. In one part of Capt. Dod's *Companion* his second Christian name is given as "Wyndham," in another as "William."

Dartmouth is a Parliamentary borough in Devonshire, with a population of 4,508. The registered electors qualified to vote are only 264, consisting of householders paying fifty dollars yearly rent, and seven freemen. Capt. Schenley was elected by a majority of seven over his opponent, Sir Thomas Herbert.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Frozen Well of Brandon, Vt.—At the last meeting of the Boston Natural History Society, the committee appointed to visit and examine the frozen well at Brandon, Vt., made their report. They say: "The frozen well is about 34½ feet deep, and has about 2½ feet water in it; its diameter is about 3 feet, and it is properly stoned up with rounded boulders of limestone, and has a curb around the top; a marble slab, with a circular hole 18 inches in diameter, covers the well, the windlass being protected by a roof made of a couple of boards nailed together. These coverings stand in the way of radiation of heat from the bottom of the well into space; hence the cold cannot arise from radiation of heat: this will be proved by covering the well closely with blankets. The geological character of the vicinity was shown by a diagram. The top of the hill where the gravel bed exists is 45 feet from the top of the well, and 80 feet from its bottom. The slope of the hill is 6 degrees, and toward the well, while the strata of sand and gravel, at the outcrop, appear to have a rather steeper dip in the same direction. The distance from the well to the gravel bed is 450 feet, and its direction is N. 50 degrees W. from the well. The lowest stratum exposed at the gravel bed on the side of the road is made up of rounded and water-worn stone, consisting chiefly of the blue and gray limestone of the country, but mixed with those of a dark granite, or sienite and quartz, which are drift boulders from a distance. Whether the phenomena of this well are to be explained by causes acting from a remote epoch, or to agencies now at work, the committee do not undertake to decide, until further facts have been obtained: they propose during the Summer to make further researches, and also to visit other localities where frozen wells are said to exist.

A Young Girl Kidnapped.—As the congregation in attendance upon divine service were leaving the Broadway Congregational Church at Chelsea last evening, a buggy containing two young men reined up near the Gerrish House, and one of the men jumping out, seized a young girl about 16 years of age, and thrusting her into the carriage, drove off in the direction of Chelsea Bridge. The young captive screamed "Murder," "Let me out," which arrested the attention of the Police and citizens, who started in pursuit. Thinking that they were likely to be overtaken, the fellows changed their course and drove towards Malden. It was rumored that the girl belonged in North Chelsea or Malden, but of this there is no certainty. She was dressed in muslin, with a white basque and white bonnet. The affair created considerable excitement in the vicinity.—*Boston Journal*, 11th.

[illegible]ance; and [illegible]

[illegible]ions.

[illegible]or of the New-York Times:*

I have the unhappy privilege of being [illegible] make the most important revelations.

Louis Philippe and his party have always conspired for the crown of France when they did not have it, and when they had it they conspired to keep it from those who might keep it from them for a day. They have conspired against Louis Napoleon, against the Duke of Bordeaux, etc. The manner of proceeding has always been the same.

They insinuated themselves into the friendship and the confidence of Napoleon, that they might, under the mask of attachment, make him fall into those faithless snares, the controling thread of which set out from the Tuileries. At first it was the foolhardy attempt on Strasburg which gave him up bound hand and foot to Louis Philippe. They exact from Napoleon, in exchange for his liberty, a renunciation of all pretensions to the crown of France. Concerning this they could obtain nothing from him. Louis Philippe gives him his liberty and makes him embark for America. They seem to act generously towards Napoleon, but only with this end in view: that they hoped to make him promise, through the gratitude he felt, that he would never leave America. But Napoleon did not delay his return to France. By the same method employed for the attempt on Strasburg, they then get him to make that on Boulogne. He again became a prisoner of Louis Philippe, who again demands the same renunciation. Louis Napoleon refuses it, and is shut up in the prison at Ham. The same proceeding of conspiracy is used against the mother of the Duke of Bordeaux. They make her fall into a like trap, but into a trap comprising the perfections which the woman's character of the Duchess of Berry helps introduce into the conspiracy; for they must remember that this unfortunate Duchess, although a woman, is induced to go into *la Vendée* to make war and to conquer the throne for her son; but she is betrayed by a traitor, and France learns that this woman is going to be imprisoned in the castle of Blaye, and that there she is much more unhappy in becoming a mother than in being a prisoner. She is about to give birth to a child, of whom all France will inquire who is the father.

To give proof that the Orleans party was supreme in the Prince Louis Napoleon's affairs when he was nothing at all, is, in my opinion, to give proof that it governs in those of the Emperor also. But now the theatre is enlarged, the importance of the intrigue is immense. Now it is not only the Prince whom it is necessary to blind, it is all France. Also, see with what care they attribute everything to the Emperor's initiative; how everything is arranged to create belief in his great accomplishments. They would almost believe that Napoleon does everything by himself.

My God! nothing would succeed if France knew that the party of Orleans directs everything by Napoleon, because this party is about to play Napoleon so bad a trick when the horn shall have sounded. It is not given any one to foresee the future; however, it seems to me that I see something in it. I see France in a great state of excitement. Napoleon is no more. The Council of the Regency declare it will not take it upon itself to proclaim the regency. They will do everything to put the Count of Paris in the place of the child of the Emperor. They then call France to unravel the question by ballot, and this is the way in which the question is offered. The child of the Emperor! That means a long regency and its misfortunes. The Republic; that is chaos! Henry V., that is a man who has never been distinguished, and who will never have children! The Count of Paris; here is a man full of accomplishments! He has given proofs of his superior intelligence by his mathematical discoveries on the difficult problem of the calculation of the trajectory of projectiles.

There is my prediction and this prediction on my tongue is very simple, for I want to reveal before dying that it is I who have made the discoveries that they want to attribute to the Count of Paris. These discoveries are embodied in a memoir of my own. This memoir was taken away from the offices of the Minister of War, and for it one was substituted which is false. I want to reveal that in order to facilitate this intrigue they have had others poison me; I want to reveal that it is the Government of the Empire which uses all its immense resources of men and secret funds to manage in this way the cusiness of the party of Orleans; an extraordinary thing, but which is explained perfectly by what I have said of treachery in high places.

To give material proofs of poisoning when the poisons are vegetable is an extremely difficult thing because these poisons escape chemical analysis. I consent then very willingly to be looked on as a visionary to-day on account of that. I only ask that they keep the recollection of my revelations, and if these turn out true I believe that they will acknowledge then that I was really poisoned.

G. MALLAT, Civil Engineer

The Gold Fever in Kansas—Extraordinary State of Affairs.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following letter:

Auraria, Sunday, June 8, 1859.

I scarcely know what to write about this community and country. Persons' ideas vary so much that one could scarcely form a correct notion of matters and things here, judging from correspondence. Men are perfectly wild and crazy. New diggings have undoubtedly been discovered on the other side of the Platte, about forty miles from here, called Gregory's Diggings; and everybody—emigrants and citizens—buzz around and rush off to the mines. We hear fabulous tales of rich claims paying a thousand dollars per day—sometimes less and sometimes more. One man sold his claim for $6,000, and bought another for $27,500. I can write you nothing, however, of this, *that I know to be true.* No man believes another, but goes to see for himself. I am taking matters perfectly cool for the present. One of my partners has gone to the mountains, and will report in a few days if he finds a paying claim. I intend to go and see for myself, and then I can give you positive information. I see plenty of gold dust, and have no doubt but that there is plenty of gold in the mountains, but can't say that I *know* anything about it. I also see many men coming back from the mines and going home. They say others make money, but that they can't find it. My impression is that such men are too easily discouraged. There is one thing certain, however, the Cherry Creek mines were a humbug. Everything was a hoax up to the 25th of May. I washed out a pan of dirt at the head of Cherry Creek, and send you the proceeds. There is gold in it, but no one could make it pay. Gambling and whisky-drinking flourish here extensively. Tanglefoot whisky sells for 25 cents a drink, and would almost make a man shed his toe-nails. Bacon is 40 cents per pound, and will, I think, be much higher. Flour is $15 per hundred.

T.

Kansas—Letter from John Doy.

St. Joseph Prison, Mo., Thursday, June 23, 1859.

Dear Friend: You will be surprised to receive a letter from a convicted felon. But so it is. This day a Missouri jury brought in a verdict, and on their oaths declare that I was in Missouri, myself or by an agent, and stole or abducted a man called Dick, of the value of $1,500. Now, my friend, you know me to be a man of truth, and I declare this moment, with my mind's eye fixed on an infinite God, that every word is false. I was never in Missouri but two days in my life—previous to being kidnapped and brought here—and that was when I came through St. Louis in July, 1854, to settle in Kansas; and never have I spoken myself, or as agent, to any person in Missouri, until I was kidnapped on the 25th of January last, and lodged in this prison. They have stolen my wagon and a load of provisions, &c. I have paid one Missouri Attorney $200, although the Legislature of my country appropriated $1,000 to defend me. Of this I have received nothing.

My land, which is half a mile from Lawrence, with all my improvements, is likely to be lost, as I have not pre-empted it. The contest about the claim has been decided in my favor since I was kidnapped. The land sales take place in July, and as I am confined in a felon's cell, and my personal presence in the land office is indispensable, the whole may be lost. After all this suffering, therefore, to provide for my children, this lovely home is likely to be taken from us. I am compelled to feel as a parent, but I leave my family in the hands of God and you and other friends in Rochester. The farm contains 160 acres, and if I could get a land warrant to pre-empt it, and give a mortgage to secure the lender, it could be saved.

The Supreme Court, to which my case is appealed, sits at Jefferson City in July. All the means I could raise have been paid for witnesses' fare, board, &c., on the two trials. I have suffered and sacrificed much for principle during the last five years, and it seems pretty hard to be rewarded with a felon's fate.

Yours, &c., JOHN DOY.

Works of Art for the Italian Cause.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Italian Committee acknowledge the receipt of the two following works of art, to be sold for the benefit of the Italian fund, to the donors of which the Committee tender public thanks:

First, from Eugenia Latilla, a copy of his "Illustrations of the Gospels," being cartoons in outline, with illuminated text, designed and etched by Eugenio Latillo, Florence: 1848. For the beauty of the drawings, the exquisite illuminations, costly and elegant binding, and for general artistic excellence, the work is one of the most beautiful of its kind.

Second, from Francisco Hughro, formerly a distinguished pupil of the Academy of Fine Arts of Turin, now a resident of this City, an admirable portrait, painted in oil, of King Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, whose personal bravery and gallant conduct, as the first soldier and champion of the war for Italian independence, render him one of the most conspicuous and interesting personages of the present day. The merit of the picture, as a work of art, and its accuracy as a likeness, commend it to the attention of the friends of Italy.

The portrait can be seen at Williams & Stevens, Broadway, who will kindly attend to the sale of it.

(For the Committee.)
V. Botta, President.

New York, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

Arrest of Alleged Lottery Dealers.—Mr. James Jackson, of No. 149 Varick-street, on Sunday instigated the arrest of Augustus Hayward and Ephraim Simmons, of No. 416 Broadway, and Robert Bonsall and Eli Snow, of No. 481 Canal-street, for the alleged crime of infringing the law which forbids the sale of lottery-tickets. The accused were held to bail by Alderman Smith, who is administering Justice for the present at the Lower Police Court.

[illegible] the Rev. A. Fis[illegible]
[illegible]vered on the occasion of laying the corner-
[illegible] of the new Synagogue of Shelrath Israel, on
[illegible]nday, and which was crowded out of our report:

It affords me extreme gratification to find myself surrounded on the present occasion by so many worthy and respected members of the Hebrew community. I rejoice to see before me the ministers and members of other synagogues, and, looking upon their presence as another pleasing evidence of their good feeling towards us, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that, though worshiping in different synagogues, we may never cease to look upon each other with that affection which it behooves us as members of Israel's brotherhood. But more especially do I congratulate you, my friends, on having been privileged to take this preliminary step in an undertaking which will at once secure the permanence of our society, and preserve to the Israelites of this country an institution to which they look up as the patriarch of American synagogues. More than two hundred years have elapsed since your forefathers, the founders of our congregation, first set foot on this island. They came from Brazil, where they had formed part of that prosperous Hebrew colony which had sought refuge on this continent from the religious persecution at home, but having again been driven from this new settlement by the victorious Portuguese, some emigrated to the West Indies, while others came to this place, which had then been recently purchased from the Dutch. Here they hoped at last to find that repose which they had so long, but in vain, sought elsewhere. And knowing that the privilege of domicil had not been withheld from their brethren in the mother country, they had good reason for believing that the same would not be denied them in this colony. In this expectation they were not altogether disappointed. The rights of citizenship were, after some energetic efforts granted them, but on two conditions. First, that they should support their own poor, a stipulation which, I need not tell you, never has been, and I feel confident never will be, looked upon by the descendants of Israel as an unwelcome obligation. Indeed, prosperous and free as we are, we are not ashamed to remember how our former misfortunes frequently compelled us to solicit that sympathy which we are now so well able to bestow. We have been too long among the sufferers of mankind not to have learned to sympathize with poverty, distress and woe, in every shape and under every circumstance. To our forefathers, then, who had been driven from continent to continent, and from isle to isle, this duty could not have appeared a very objectionable one, and would have been no doubt spontaneously and cheerfully performed, if there had even been no law to enforce it. The other condition was that they should build no synagogues, but worship in their own houses, for which purpose they were to build them close to each other. This condition, which savored more of the bigotry of that age, would indeed have been an insuperable difficulty to our forefathers if the object of their worship had been gods of brick and mortar; but as their adoration was addressed to that Spirit whose omnipresence renders Him as accessible in the humblest retreats as in the most gorgeous edifice, they could confidently seek Him either in the privacy of their homes or in that most magnificent of all temples which has Heaven for its dome and God for its architect. Whilst, however, this condition could not have been a serious vexation to our fathers, it nevertheless fairly illustrates those strange hallucinations which at one time prevailed in regard to our people. Those rulers had been told that the doctrine of universal salvation which our religion teaches rendered us indifferent to a systematic interference with the religious belief of others, and that, according to our tenets, the Righteous Judge of all the earth will reward or punish man according to his actions, for these every one can control; but not according to his opinions or belief, which are beyond his control. To prohibit, then, the erection of synagogues out of fear that these may endanger the established religion of the country, was nothing less than ascribing to those innocent walls of wood and stone such marvelous powers of conversion as even the most superstitious of our brethren could never have credited. It is refreshing to turn from those antiquated follies of past ages to the now enlightened views of the present day, when it begins to be understood that the great objects of religion cannot be attained by legal enactments or sectarian persecution; that the durability of a creed must be looked for in the conscientious convictions of its professors, and not in the forcible suppression of other religious societies. This very place on which we are about to erect a synagogue is not far distant from churches and chapels representing every variety of religious belief, and if their members have as little fear of being converted by us as we have of them, it will show that the alarm of the primitive Dutch Governor has at last been superseded by a more rational confidence in their powers of resistance. The first synagogue in this City was erected 130 years ago, since which time the congregation "Sheirath Israel" have met for public worship in two successive synagogues. The only interruption was during the occupation of this island by the British; then your fathers, who were enthusiastically devoted to the national cause, left this City and went to Philadelphia, when this minister opened the first synagogue; a fact which I feel great pleasure in recording, as that congregation is still in existence, and has recently been compelled to build a new and more capacious edifice. The time has also arrived when the removal of our synagogue will become not only desirable but an indispensable necessity—the reasons which it would be superfluous to enumerate, as they are known to all. In fact, nothing but the most deep-seated reluctance to the removal of a place of worship could have so long deferred this undertaking. I state this not with the object of censuring this feeling, for I am ready to confess that I fully share in it, not, however, on superstitious grounds, but because, in our sight, the halo of religious glory illumines the spot which has witnessed our most solemn emotions. As the place where both in joy and sorrow we came to seek the presence of our Maker, it has become to us a book of remembrance, in which are recorded the reminiscences of past scenes and past life. It has witnessed the aspirations and romantic hopes of youth, together with the solemn meditations of old age. There the wedded couple have offered their sacrifices of thanksgiving, and mourners given utterance to their grief. Orphans could there gaze on the place where their departed parents once performed their devotions, and as they bow down to occupy it that much-revered countenance rises before their mind's eye with love, authority and awakening of conscience. To others it recalls the beloved figure of friend or relative whose voice, once heard amid the chaunting multitude, is now hushed forever on earth, and is singing purer hymns in the realms of Eternity. Week after week and year after year that familiar shrine has reminded us of these emotions and meditations; but especially on those holy days, with which Scripture connects the most solemn considerations, these reminiscences awakened more glorious symphonies within our soul than all the artificial stimulants of musical instruments could possibly elicit. Yet all these mementoes are to be effaced. A few months more and the centre of our religious associations will be a heap of ruins. It will be replaced by an edifice more artistic in construction, more perfect in decorations, but to which our memory is not bound by the charm of grateful and solemn recollections. From this point of view, the removal of our synagogue must appear an irreparable loss, and yet there are considerations of a more comprehensive character that counterbalance it and reconcile us to it. It happens not unfrequently that the individual associations which are connected with a place of worship so completely absorb our attention and sympathy, that we become unmindful of the primitive object for which that place was consecrated. The mission of Israel, the past and future of our race are not rarely lost sight of when so much of personal tradition has been allowed to accumulate. This fact always struck me most forcibly when I visited some ancient synagogue in the Old World. On entering it, it seemed as if I were stepping from this century into some early period of the Middle Ages. Everything had a history of its own. There some ancient Rabbi had expounded the Law to his flock, there was the seat occupied by some illustrious martyr. I discovered that those visible witnesses of former misfortune, or honor, had such an undue preponderance over the minds of the congregation as to encroach on that affection with which the primitive and most essential historical reminiscences of Israel were to be remembered. It appeared as if the worshippers lived, acted and thought in the spirit of the Middle Ages, instead of cultivating that more enlightened and comprehensive sentiment which our religion inculcates. The destruction, then, of these local traditions compels us to fall back on first principles, and to think of the more enlarged sphere in which our religious activity should manifest itself, not merely as individuals, but as members of the Hebrew race, as witnesses of the Divine revelation.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

West Washington Market—Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

In the Board of Aldermen a Message was received from the Mayor announcing the decision in the West Washington Market case. He says: "The result of this proceeding is of great importance to the Corporation, for while it establishes its rights, it at the same time turns into its treasury a considerable portion of its revenues from the pockets of private individuals into which it has been sought unjustly to divert them."

The semi-annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Department was received. On July 1 there had been expended on account of repairs and improvements to aqueduct, $6,786 36. Under the head of Croton Water Works extension, $108 588 64 have been expended. On account of Water Pipes and laying, $36 187 41; Sewers, $11,145 15; Wells and Pumps, $989 74; Street Expense and Paving, $28,071 54; Statistical Tables, $777 50. Salaries, $13,405; Cash paid the Chamberlain, $235,781 85; balance on account statistical tables, $308 61. Total, $442,041 80.

Under different heads, by requisition on Comptroller, there are credited $205,951 34. By cash received on water rents, $213,667 50; penalties, $3 323 28; service connections, $12,124; on vault permits, $6,667 06; total, $235,781 85. Cash in bank on account of statistical tables $308 61. Total, $442,041 80. The report was ordered to be printed.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen directing the Comptroller to advertise the lease of a ferry from Grand-street to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D., was received, and laid over. The Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

Salt Water Baths—Drinking Fountains—New Ferry—Croton Aqueduct Gate-Houses.

The Board met at the usual hour on Monday afternoon.

Councilman Van Tine offered a resolution directing that the Fire Engine house to be erected in the Park should have three instead of two stories; the third story to be appropriated to the use of the City Inspector. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A resolution was adopted allowing the Governors of the Almshouse to take from the ground on the [illegible] enclosure, now occupied by the Prison and Court-House in Essex-street, an alleyway of ten feet for a carriage-way for the stage which conveys the prisoners from said Prison to the Halls of Justice.

Councilman McConnell offered a resolution directing that a special Committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing public floating baths around the water front of the City, where the poorer portion of the citizens may enjoy the luxury of salt water baths at a charge of from one to three cents. The resolution was adopted.

William Hood of London, transmitted "to the Town Councilmen of New-York," plans of drinking fountains at prices ranging from £12 to £50. Referred.

Councilman Van Tine offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Comptroller to advertise and sell at public auction, a lease of a ferry from the present ferry slip north of and immediately adjoining the present slip at the foot of Grand street, New-York, to the foot of South Seventh-street in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., for the period of ten years, from the 1st day of May next, and that the parties purchasing such lease shall procure at their own risk and expense these slips. Until such ferry is put in operation the Brooklyn Ferry Company shall be authorized to run ferry boats for the accommodation of the public, and to charge rates of ferriage not exceeding those which have heretofore been charged on said ferry by the Williamsburgh Ferry Company.

A large number of papers were received from the Board of Aldermen and referred to the appropriate Committees. The report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the adoption of the ordinance providing for a further issue of the stock of Central Park Improvement Fund, was received and laid over.

The report of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Fire Department, confirming the communication from the Chief Engineer in relation to the election of Assistant Engineers, was concurred in.

Councilman Laimbeer offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Commissioners of the Central Park have expended the recent appropriation of $300,000 much sooner than was anticipated; and

Whereas, They now ask for a further sum of $466,000, making the entire amount awarded under the law of 1857 and as no action on the report of the Commissioners has ever been taken by the Common Council; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to examine the printed reports already read, and the present progress of the Central Park Improvement, and report to this Board immediately

Councilmen Laimbeer, Frear and Beckford were appointed a Committee.

Mr. Busteed, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, sent in a communication expressing the opinion that Fairchild & Walker are entitled to the contract for the construction of gate houses for the New Reservoir. It was sent to the Board of Aldermen.

The Corporation Attorney reported that he had collected fines, during June, amounting to $358 69.

The Street Commissioner was directed to have the building used as a market removed from the Harlem Park, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue.

The City Inspector sent in a communication making statements explanatory of diagrams exhibiting the locality of sunken lots which are covered with stagnant water and refuse matter of all kinds. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday, P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Recent Decision in the Court of Appeals—Liability of Indorsers.

COURT OF APPEALS.

James Moore vs. *John A. Cross*.—This case was among those decided by the Court of Appeals at their last session. It involves a legal question of great importance, and we give the opinion in full.

The facts were as follows:

One McGervey, a retailer in coal, applied to the respondent Moore to buy coal of him. Moore offered to sell him for paper, to be indorsed by Cross, the appellant. McGervey thereupon applied to Cross, with whom he had dealings, informing him of the offer. To enable McGervey to buy the coal, Cross thereupon drew up, in his own handwriting, two promissory notes, amounting, in gross, to $800, to James Moore or order, and McGervey signed them as maker. Cross then indorsed them in blank, and handed them to McGervey to be delivered to Moore for coal. They were so delivered and the coal was received by McGervey, and all parties understood that it was sold on the strength of Cross' indorsement; yet on the paper itself, from merely looking at it without reference to these extrinsic facts, Cross appeared to be second indorser and Moore first indorser.

After delivery of the coal and receipt of the notes, Moore got them discounted. At maturity they were protested in the usual way, and notice of protest served on Cross. Moore, as plaintiff, commenced a suit on them against McGervey as maker, and Cross as indorser.

Cross defended on the ground that he was an indorser posterior, in legal effect, to the payee Moore, and could not be made liable to the payee, and that parole evidence was inadmissable to show the foregoing facts as to the origin and consideration of the notes. The General Term of the Supreme Court, however, held Moore entitled to recover against Cross, the indorser. From that judgment the indorser appealed to the Court of Appeals. So that the precise question involved was, whether a payee could sue a blank indorser, who had indorsed to give the maker a credit with the payee, and whether parol evidence was admissable to show the relation of the parties to each other, thus contradicting the apparent legal effect of the indorsements.

Johnson, C. J.—This action is upon a promissory note, made by one McGervey, payable to the order of James Moore, and indorsed in blank by John A. Cross, James Moore and John McNamee. The plaintiff is the James Moore to whose order the note is payable. It was proved that, upon a negotiation for a sale of coal by Moore to McGervey, Moore agreed to sell him the coal for his note, indorsed by Cross, and that for this purpose Cross indorsed the note. The sale accordingly took place, and the coal and the note indorsed by Cross were respectively delivered. The note was discounted for Moore at the Atlantic Bank, and being unpaid at maturity was duly demanded, and notice duly given to Cross. It was subsequently taken up at the Bank by Moore, the plaintiff. The question is, whether, on this state of facts, Moore can recover in this action against Cross.

It is quite conceivable that, in the ordinary course of business, a promissory note may, before it falls due, come to the hands of a person who already appears upon it as payee or indorser. In such a case he cannot maintain an action against any of the parties whose indorsements are subsequent to the first appearance of his name. The legal reason is that each of those persons, on paying to him the note, would have an immediate right to demand payment of him on his earlier indorsement. The law, to avoid this circuity, denies an action to a party thus situated. If the note had passed through his hands without indorsement, or if it had been indorsed without recourse by him, the reason would not exist; and there could be no objection founded on his prior holding or indorsement to the maintenance of an action by him against the parties liable on the note. Again, if a note be made and indorsed for the accommodation of A, who indorses it to another person and afterward, in the course of trade, again becomes the holder, he could maintain no action against the maker and indorser for his accommodation, notwithstanding their apparent liability to him on the face of the paper. The fact of the accommodation making and indorsing might be proved to defeat the action, and it would establish that the agreement of the parties, contrary to the legal inference from the face of the paper, did not impose a liability on the maker and indorser to pay the party suing. This, in principle, is very like what the plaintiff seeks to maintain in this case. Having brought his action as holder, and producing the paper indorsed in blank, he has *prima facie* made out a title as such; and to rebut the inference which arises on the face of the paper, that a recovery by him against Cross would only lead to a new recovery by Cross again t him, he shows that the defense of circuity is not available against him, inasmuch as Cross could have, by the original agreement of the parties, no recovery against him. The case is, as to its legal merits, the same as if Cross had taken up the paper from the Bank and brought an action against Moore as payee, and in such a case no one could doubt the competency of the proof of the facts now in proof, or their conclusiveness to defeat Cross' action. (Labron *vs.* Woram, 1 Hill, 91.) Between parties thus standing in immediate privity with each other, an action could no more have been maintained by Cross against Moore than it could had Moore been strictly an accommodation indorser for Cross. When this note was originally in Moore's hands, the blank indorsement of Cross could have been rendered entirely conformable to the real agreement and object of the parties by Moore's making his own indorsement without recourse in terms. Upon such an indorsement the paper would no longer have afforded *prima facie* answer to Moore's action against Cross; nor could Cross have maintained that such an indorsement was unwarranted, as it would have exactly carried out the intention of the parties. Between these parties I can see no reason why the indorsement might not thus have been made at the trial, or why it may not now, being a mere matter of form and the right to make it being proved, be treated as made.

Some confusion has been thrown around this subject from what has been finally settled to have been an error, treating such an indorsement as a guaranty and charging the indorser as a maker or guarantor. This doctrine was advanced in Herrick *vs.* Carman, (12 John., 160,) and was adjudged in Nelson *vs.* Dubois, (13 John. 175,) and Campbell *vs.* Butler, (14 John, 349.) It was attacked in Dean *vs.* Hall, (17 Wend. 214,) and in Seabury *vs.* Hungerford, (2 Hill, 80,) and was finally overthrown in Hall *vs.* Newcomb, (3 Hill, 233,) and the same case in error, (7 Hill, 416.) The Chancellor, in his opinion in the latter case, says: If the object of the second indorser was to enable the drawer to obtain money from the payee of the note, upon the credit of the accommodation indorser, he may indorse it without recourse; and, by such indorsement, may either make it payable to the second indorser or to the bearer, and such original payee may then, as legal holder and owner of the note, recover thereon against such second indorser, upon a declaration stating such second indorsement by him and subsequent indorsement of the note to him by the second indorser. He proceeds to say that the party might proceed on the common counts, giving a copy of the note and indorsement; but that he must, in either case, show demand and notice to charge indorser. In Spies *vs.* Gilmore (1 Comst., 321) the doctrine came before this Court under slightly different circumstances. Want of demand and notice were held to be excused upon the circumstances of the case, in the Superior Court. In this Court it was discussed and decided on the question of the sufficiency of the excuse; and not an intimation is to be found throwing any doubt upon the position that, had those defects not existed, the plaintiff might have recovered. The later cases of Brown *vs.* Curtis, (2 Comst., 225,) Hall *vs.* Farmer, (*id.*, 553,) and Durham *vs.* Manrow, (*id.*, 533,) being upon written guaranties, and not upon indorsements, are not applicable to this case.

The cases of Herrick *vs.* Carman (10 John., 224, and 12 John, 153) and Tilman *vs.* Whaler (17 John., 326) are entirely in harmony with this view. In neither of them was it made to appear that the second indorser put his name on the paper to give the maker credit with the payee. On that ground each of them was decided, while the whole scope of the opinions shows that, with that proof, the Court would have sustained a recovery. The case of Waterbury *vs.* Sinclair (16 How. Pr., 329) sustains the general position of the plaintiff, as do the opinions of Mr. Justice S. B. Strong and Mr. Justice Emott, though the decision of the former was overruled, upon the ground that there should have been an actual indorsement without recourse. It seems to me that, under the present system, if a right so to indorse appears—and it may be done even at the trial—that substantial justice is promoted by regarding it as done, and looking upon its actual doing as the merest matter of form.

The recovery was founded on correct legal principles. The fact that an indorsement without recourse, would present exactly such a case as might frequently happen in the transaction of business, and, if so happening, would strike no one as violating the ordinary theory of promissory notes, shows that the real rights of these parties are capable of being enforced without violence to any rule of law under the contract they have actually made.

Judgment affirmed without costs.

D. McMahon for respondent.

S. N. Clarkson for appellant.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Clerke and Davies.

The People and Taylor and Brennan vs

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, July 16, at 2½ P. M.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax yesterday forenoon, bringing European advices to the 2d instant, three days later, but owing to some trouble with the telegraph line east of Sackville, N. B., we have but a very brief summary this morning. The *Canada* was intercepted at Cape Race on Sunday, but the news could not be forwarded. There had been no more fighting on the Mincio, and the Allies continued their movement across that river without molestation. Peschiera had been completely invested by the Sardinians, from the Lago di Garda to the Mincio. From Great Britain we learn that the new Ministry had pronounced in favor of a strict neutrality in the pending struggle. In the Liverpool Cotton market, prices had slightly declined on the lower qualities. The Breadstuffs market was drooping, all descriptions being lower, and Provisions were dull. Consols, for account, closed on Friday, the 1st inst., at 93⅜.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Star of the West*, arrived here last evening, having left Aspinwall on the 3d inst. We are thus placed in possession of later and interesting intelligence from the Isthmus and from the southern and northern shores of the Pacific.

Affairs in New Granada wear a tranquil aspect, the insurrection in Santander having at last been effectually quelled. There is said to be a majority opposed to the new electoral law in the chambers. The act authorizing surveys, with a view to the canalization of the Isthmus of Darien, had been approved by the President. A deplorable homicide recently occurred on the Panama Railroad, the victim being Capt. J. A. Oris, of Bath, Maine. The murderer was subsequently sentenced to the chain-gang for ten years. At Aspinwall, a serious riot had occurred, arising out of difficulties among some Jamaica negroes, one of whom published a scurrilous sheet reflecting on others. The press and types were flung into the bay, and in the *melée*, one person was killed and five wounded.

Our intelligence from the South Pacific coast is but two days later. The revolution in Chili was finally subdued, but in Peru one of formidable proportions had broken out against the Government of Gen. Castilla. Nothing effective had been accomplished toward its repression. The late outbreak in Ecuador, which had been reported as extinguished, is again active, with what probable event it is impossible to conjecture. The blockade of Guayaquil is persevered in.

The *Star of the West* brings the California mails and treasure of June 20. The news from the Pacific is but three days later than advices received *via* Tehuantepec and the Overland Mail. Political movements in California were becoming animated. The anti-Lecompton Democratic State Convention was held at Sacramento on the 15th of June; J. W. McCorkle presiding. The Convention adopted resolutions censuring the Administration; in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and in support of popular sovereignty. A great excitement had been occasioned in San Francisco by the murder of the notorious Martin Gallagher, who was exiled by the Vigilance Committee, and who afterwards obtained a judgment against the captain of the bark *Yankee* for having conveyed him to the Sandwich Islands. Gallagher was killed on the 14th June, by one Roche, with whom he had a quarrel. Capt. Pendleton, of the *Sarah Park*, indicted for cruelty to his sailors, had been convicted.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands to May 28 are received. The volcanic eruption still continued.

The latest news from Frazer's River is to June 11. The intelligence is unimportant, the general depression noted by former arrivals still continuing. The number of miners remaining in the gold region was not more than one thousand, and was daily decreasing. The inauguration of Queensborough as a port of entry had begun to have a disastrous effect upon Victoria, which has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of trade.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention, which met at Wyandot on the 5th June, showed a strong Republican majority. The attempt to introduce two Democratic delegates from the new county of Wyandot, was urged with considerable pertinacity by the Leavenworth delegation, but proved unsuccessful up to the second day of the Convention. The appointment of fifteen committees, to consider the subjects before the Convention was ordered. Gov. Medary was in attendance at the Convention, but took no active part in the proceedings.

We have news from Utah to June 17. The letter of our Salt Lake City correspondent notices the remarkable fact that the institution of polygamy is becoming unpopular among the Mormons since the accession of the recent large emigrations from the States; and that Brigham Young is beset with applications for bills of divorce. In consequence of this state of affairs, the "Prophet" has issued orders to suspend the ceremony of "sealing."

By the *Arago* we learn that the North German Lloyds steamship *Weser*, which was advertised to sail from Southampton on the 30th ult., did not leave on the appointed day, the fitting in of a new propeller having occupied more time than was originally calculated upon. Messrs. Croskey & Co., the company's agents at Southampton, write that she would positively leave on Sunday, the 3d inst.

Advices from Key West to June 29, mention the arrival there of the revenue cutter *Appleton*, having as prisoners three of the crew of the schooner *Enterprise*, of New-Orleans, charged with having murdered the captain, robbed the vessel, and then run her ashore near Hillsboro inlet, Florida. The *Enterprise* was bound from Havana to Carthagena with specie, to obtain a cargo of Indians (?) for the planters in Cuba.

The Vermont Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, met at Brattleboro' yesterday. The present incumbents were renominated, as follows: Hillard Hall, of Benington, for Governor; Barnabus Martin, of Chelsea, for Lieutenant-Governor and Henry M. Bates, of Montpelier, for Treasurer.

The Mayor of Richmond having telegraphed to the Mayor of Washington that a duel was expected to take place in the neighborhood of the latter city, between O. Jenning Wise and P. Hamlett, measures were taken yesterday for their arrest, but nothing had been seen of the parties up to last night.

The close of the scholastic year at St. John's College, Fordham, was celebrated yesterday in presence of a large and interested audience, which included Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, and many distinguished Catholics of this and the neighboring cities. The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. Dr. Rosencranz, of Ohio, and the ceremonies were concluded by a few words of congratulation by the Archbishop.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 P. M. yesterday, transacted some business of little importance, and adjourned to Thursday next, when probably a further consideration of the legality of the appointment of the Tax Commissioners will be had.

The Life-Preserving State-room of Hallock & Burns, was tried yesterday at the Battery, in presence of a large number of spectators. The state-room floated off from the sunken float with six persons inside.

The Washington Market controversy was adverted to again in the Supreme Court General Term yesterday. The Court made an order reversing in all respects the order of the Special Term appealed from, (the order granting an injunction and the appointment of a receiver), and further directed this order to be entered as of November Term.

It has long been a vexed question of law, whether a party who indorses a promissory note to give the maker credit with the payee, can be held liable as indorser at suit of the latter. A recent decision of the Court of Appeals holding the indorser lisble in such case will be found in another column.

Yesterday's sales of Cotton comprised 1,200 bales at unchanged prices. Flour was plenty, depressed and cheaper. Wheat was quiet. Corn was less sought after and was less valuable. Provisions were in very limited demand, and prices favored buyers. Coffee was in better request. The sales included 3,600 bags Rio, and 2,300 bags St. Domingo, the latter for export, on private terms. Sugars were active and firm. Sales 2,524 hhds., 40 bbls. and 108 boxes. Naval Stores were more freely dealt in. Included in the day's transactions were 12,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, deliverable in August, September and October, at the rate of 4,000 bbls. each month, at $3 62½ ₱ 280 lbs.; 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 45c. to arrive, and 45½c.@46c. here, ₱ gallon; 50 bbls. Newberne Tar, at $2 25 ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. Common Resin, at $1 77½; 200 bbls. No. 2 do., at $1 80 ₱ 310 lbs.; and 1,200 bbls. No. 1. and Pale do., at $4@$6 25 ₱ 280 lbs. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Passage of the Mincio.

The meagre telegrams which we this morning publish of the news by the *Canada*, at Halifax, simply confirm the reported passage of the Mincio by the French army, with the contemporaneous investment of Peschiera by the Sardinian forces under Victor Emanuel. These events were but the immediate natural consequence of the magnificent victory of the Allies at Solferino, and they afford no very extensive basis for speculations upon the further progress of the campaign. The arrangements which we have now successfully completed for securing the earliest direct intelligence from the seat of war will enable us, however, to put our readers in the most favorable position for following the course of events as it shall probably develope itself; and it may not be out of place for us now to point out some of the impending probabilities of the situation.

The head-quarters of the French Emperor were advanced immediately after the passage of the river to Valeggio, on the right bank of the Mincio, about six miles south of Peschiera, and not much more than six miles west of Villa Franca, the head-quarters of Francis Joseph after his defeat. From Valeggio a branch road runs northward along the bank of the stream, and reaches the main line of railway between Peschiera and Verona, about a mile east of Peschiera. Another road from Valeggio touches the same line of railway about three miles further eastward, at Castelnuovo. The high road from Valeggio runs southward by Roverbella to Mantua, and several lesser roads open in the same direction converging upon the Goito road at Marmirolo, about four miles north of Mantua. These details will enable the reader to see that the French main body, resting on the river at Valeggio, and occupying the heights which command its left bank as well, was realiy on the 1st of July in a position either to support any demonstration that might be made against Mantua to the south or Peschiera to the north, or to offer battle to the enemy in the field under the walls of Verona, or along the line of the Adige.

The investment of Peschiera by the Sardinians was virtually effected when the Austrians were driven from the heights of San Martino and Pozzolengo, which threaten that fortification from the west, and which were held on the day of Solferino by two Austrian *corps d'armée*. The Allies were masters of the whole line between Peschiera and Brescia, and, by holding Desenzano, practically commanded the Lago di Garda. If, as was reported to be the case, the *corps* of Garibaldi has also possessed themselves of Salo, higher up on the west bank of the lake, and had passed over to attack and capture Lazise, on the eastern shore, within a few hours march of the North Adige, and about five miles north of Peschiera, the fall of the fortress must be looked for at an early day.

The rapidity with which the allied forces could urge on the result would depend, of course, very materially upon the efficiency of their siege trains; and in this connection it is important to observe that both of our correspondents note the passage through Milan on June 21 of very heavy batteries of the largest sized guns. The dispatch from Genoa to Milan, before the middle of the month, of gunboats taken to pieces for land-transportation but accompanied by all the necessary crews and officers for operating upon the lake, has also been established. And as the French Emperor has shown throughout this whole campaign an almost marvelous precision in respect to the means and material necessary for making his way, there is no reason to doubt that the splendid army which has proved so signally its prowess in the shock of battalions on the field, is also furnished with all that modern science has devised of effective machinery for the siege and the investment. The entrenchments of Peschiera once forced, and the strong *corps* there stationed compelled to surrender, the further movements of the allied army must be modified by the nature of the Emperor's combinations to the Eastward and the South. If it were true that the Prince Napoleon was moving immediately upon Mantua with his corps of forty thousand men, strengthened by the volunteers who had flocked to his standard throughout Central Italy, it would be reasonable to expect an immediate trial upon Mantua of those formidable and revolutionary engines of attack which France is reported to carry into this great war. If, on the other hand, the French fleet and army in the Adriatic are to effect a landing at Porto Tagliamento, about twenty-five miles above Venice, and move from Porto Gruaro on the railway at Treviso, thus cutting off Verona from the east, and descending upon Venice on the side of the land, Verona would appear to be the destined point of the first great attack.

The varied lines of defence and attack that exist in the Venetian States into which, by his passage of the Mincio, Napoleon III. has now carried the war, afford a wide field for surmise and conjecture, in the presence of a commander who has shown that he shrinks from no conceptions, however unlooked-for, hazardous and brilliant. As the correspondent of the London *Times* in the allied camp (of whom we may mention, by the way, that he is not Mr. Russell, of Crimean fame, at all, but a French officer of rank and ability,) has already informed us, the plans of the Emperor for the reduction of the famous quadrangle have been long maturing, and they will prove to be alike novel and stupendous.

Who is the Owner?—Judge Roosevelt, of the Supreme Court, has confirmed the title of the City to the water-front of the old Washington Market, and an order will be entered annulling the order of Aug 2, 1858, which granted an injunction and appointed a receiver, [illegible] default [illegible] cuit, discharging the order of [illegible] and reinstating the City as a codefendant in the action, or else allowing the City, as the sole party, to defend; and finally issuing an injunction to restrain the occupants of the premises from paying rents to the plaintiffs or receiver, and to restrain the plaintiffs and receiver, on the other hand, from collecting rents. This action of Judge Roosevelt throws James B. Taylor and Owen W. Brennan upon their backs again, and opens a new pitched battle between the State and the City for the possession of the famous West Washington Market property. The late Legislature made several feeble demonstrations towards asserting the right of the State to this valuable domain. But it was well recognized that the reckless bargain made by the Commissioners of the Land Office with Taylor and his friends had deprived the State of the sympathy of the people in its claim. It is satisfactory, however, to see the City reinstated in its right as a defendant in this important suit, and equally so to learn that the State will be obliged to assume a definite attitude in the matter. The sooner these old scores are settled the better for all parties.

Extensive "Drumming."

The system of "drumming" up customers, which was once in vogue among our jobbing merchants, has been abandoned by all respectable houses for several years. Even customers from the far West cannot fail to discover that, on sound commercial principles, no house could afford to treat its customers to champagne and game suppers, unless the extra cost was put upon the price of the goods. This system of polite Peter-Funking, therefore, gradually fell into disrepute, and the "drummer" has ceased to be one of our commercial institutions. Boston, however, has just adopted the principle of throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel, and gone into the "drumming" business in a characteristically solemn and systematic style.

The solid men of the New-England metropolis have long been agitating the subject, and have been endeavoring to entice customers from New-York and Philadelphia. They first attempted to deprive us of the trade which naturally centered here, by a fearful onslaught upon the "branch houses" which the New-England manufacturers had found it necessary to establish here, just as the great manufacturing establishments of England, France, Scotland, Switzerland and Germany have done. But the branches could not be easily broken up, and so Boston proposes to lay her axe to the root. A series of trade-sales have been projected in Boston, the first of which commences to-day. It was proposed to defray the expenses of every stranger who wished to attend these sales, and some of the Massachusetts railroads, it has been stated, agreed to furnish free passes to all unsophisticated purchasers who could be induced to visit Boston. We do not know to what extent this proposition has been adopted, but the programme of the trade-sale which is to be inaugurated to-day would be startling to Adam Smith, if that philosopher were now alive to read it. Among the temptations offered to strangers, it is announced that

"The City Government will go down the harbor on Saturday in a steamer with their invited guests. A 'Stranger's Card' has been prepared, which will serve as a pass to all the public institutions. The Mayor will open his house to the strangers attending sale one evening during the week. The rooms of the Society of Natural History will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M."

This is most enticing and irresistible, and we can imagine strangers flocking into Boston streets to attend the Trade Sale, as though they were following the red and yellow enchanter of "Hammelin-town," with his bewitching pipe pouring its melodies into their charmed ears. This splendid entertainment commences this morning, at 9 o'clock, by a sale of boots and shoes, after which strangers will, of course, flock to the rooms of the Society of Natural History and revel among the bugs and birds; then comes on a sale of glass ware, to be followed, we presume, by a jollification at the house of the Mayor, where there will be cauldrons of turtle soup and gallons of iced punch. The "old cradle," honored Faneuil Hall, is to be consecrated by a sale of dry goods on Thursday, after which will come an excursion with the City Government, then a sale of carriages and a visit to Alderman Kimball's Museum, to be followed by more dry goods, and another visit of inspection to the "big bugs" in the rooms of the Society of Natural History.

It is by no means an invention of the Bostonians, this method of obtaining customers, but they seem to pride themselves on it as though it were something entirely new. The Chinese, and other semi-barbarous peoples, have been in the habit of doing the same sort of thing for a good many years, and even in our own City it is still practiced extensively by Peter Funks, crimps and other classes who find it extremely difficult to obtain customers. The Bostonians, however, are justly entitled to the credit of giving the system an unprecedented extension.

It is quite possible that some of the strangers who have "cards" presented to them may reason as Young Marlow and his friend did in Old Hardcastle's parlor, that where there was such fine furniture in an inn, they would be sure of finding a compensation for it in the bill. As the solid men of Boston have not established a reputation for giving something for nothing, the strangers who attend the trade sales will be likely to entertain a suspicion that they will have to bear the cost of the Mayor's punch, and of their excursion with the City Government, whether the items are found in their invoice of boots and calicoes or not.

Boston Thunders.

That vigorous little electrical battery, the City of Boston, has just been administering another of its celebrated shocks to the system of the universe. The law of earthquakes is still under scientific consideration, and the phenomena of volcanic eruptions have not yet been reduced to rule, and it is not, therefore, very surprising, we suppose, that no Merriam has yet arisen capable of predicting the periodic tempests of that famous old Revolutionary teapot, the Massachusetts Bay. But such a prophet must sooner or later be looked for, for "attractions," we are taught by the French social philosopher, "are proportional to doctrines," and so, *vice versa*. The peace and quiet of mankind must not be forever exposed to the sudden emphasis of the Boston mind. One gleam of light, however, we are bound to say, falls upon us already. The Fourth of July seems to be a date at which we may count upon the beginning of a "heated term" in the Puritan city, with its consequent explosions. On the Fourth of July, Boston usually eats its dinners in public after listening to an oration on the great theme of Liberty, and to a solemn reading of the Declaration of Independence. This has become a rooted custom in the land, for the Bostonians dote upon [illegible] balmed in a big [illegible] It is on this occasion that the most reg[illegible] manifestations of the torpedo-power tha[illegible] slumbers in the quiet Trimontane bosom, have of late taken place. Several years ago, Mr. Charles Sumner delivered an oration on Independence Day, in which he uttered the praises of peace in so provoking a style that the elders of the congregation were with difficulty restrained from flying upon him as he stood on the platform, and beginning a promiscuous battle-royal. The force of this shock was felt through the whole Republic, and startled even far California for a moment from her golden dreams. Two years since the Rev. Mr. Alger was the inducing cause of another crash hardly less terrible. This year Mr. George Sumner has "completed the circuit."

This gentleman delivered, on the Fourth of July, an oration "appropriate to the day." He treated of Liberty in the general and in the particular; he "spake some certain truths," like the mother of Lady Clara Vere de Vere's rustic lover, which his hearers were loth to listen to, in the midst of many which they delighted to indorse. His illustrations of our early Revolutionary history were much less commonplace than such illustrations usually are; his views of cotemporaneous events, and of their bearing upon our own political and social world, were precisely what it was to have been expected they would be—Mr Sumner being a well-known sympathizer with the European Republicans abroad, and with the American Republicans at home.

The rage excited by this very natural harangue quite passes belief. The Boston City Council was so bitterly exercised by it that they forthwith retired, like a dyspeptic panel of jurymen, into a closed room, and have been deliberating ever since on the propriety of refusing the orator his natural "vote of thanks." The Boston journals of the Administration party opened fire upon it immediately. They denounced the speaker as a wicked *habitué* of foreign cities, and a subtle friend of the effete aristocracies; they howled over his lucubrations so lustily and so lamentably that remote Washington has taken up the cry; and the staid editor of the *Constitution* who usually pays no more attention to Boston than to Halifax, has rushed to the rescue of the Union with demolishing battle-axe.

We published in these columns yesterday the leading passages of this much-berated address, in the hope that some of our readers may be more fortunate than ourselves in discovering what the mischief is that Mr Sumner has done. So far as we can make out, his special crime seems to have been that he spoke of the *obiter dicta* of Chief Justice Taney as the sayings of "Mr. Taney." This apparent disrespect offered to the first judicial officer of the land was more than respectable Boston could bear. But we really doubt whether Mr. Sumner meant to hurt the sensitive feelings of his hearers by this phrase. Something, of course, should be pardoned to the provincial unfamiliarity with the ways of the great world, and the Bostonians doubtless should be excused for being ignorant of the fact that the locution in question is a good old-fashioned affectation, used for the sake of distinguishing the individual from the authority.

As they are by no means a malicious people, they will probably come in time to a "realizing sense" of the speaker's actual motives and meaning, and then they will be sorry, we are sure, that they cried out so loudly and so disturbed the neighborhood for such a simple matter.

Wonderful Revelations.

Mr. G. Mallat, "civil engineer," has favored us with his views of the plans and plots set on foot by the House of Orleans for the recovery of the throne of France. As Mr. Mallat's revelations are quite of a piece with the usual speculations on French politics of many of our British cotemporaries, which are regularly reproduced in New-York on the arrival of the successive steamers from Europe, we have not hesitated to oblige Mr. Mallat by allowing him to avail himself of his "unhappy privilege" and open his burdened mind, The idea that Napoleon is doing his great work under a kind of demoniacal possession by the ghost of Louis Philippe is worthy notice by our intelligent spiritualists, and the theory of the plan for raising the Count de Paris to the throne is just about as coherent as the story of the London *Times* in regard to the Russo-French Alliance. Moreover, the views of Mr. Mallat are susceptible of easy and practical verification. The fate of the House of Bonaparte, says Mr. Mallat, depends upon the question—"Who discovered the law of the trajectory of projectiles?" Surely the American Association, soon about to meet at Springfield, can settle this simple matter. Or, failing them and the trajectory, Mr. Mallat is willing to rest his vision of the future upon the fact that he has been personally poisoned by Orleanist emissaries. This, at least, we can ascertain by a simple process. Mr. Mallat has only to allow himself to be dissected, and the world will straightway know what to expect of France. Even the Japanese are capable of this devotion to the public good, and a European should not be less heroic.

Personal.

One of our contemporaries has been at the trouble of sending to Washington for intelligence of the reconciliation of Mr. Sickles with his wife, and has ascertained, what we believe to be the truth, that the most resolute of avengers has approved himself also the most relenting of husbands, and is now living once more with the victim of the late Philip Barton Key. This, of course, is a purely personal and private matter, with which the public have nothing to do. But it is due to the leading personal and political friends of Mr. Sickles, who honestly believed him to be a man maddened by intolerable wrong, and in that belief interposed their influence between himself and the hasty rage of public feeling at the time of his trial at Washington, that they should not be made responsible, as by the journal in question they are, for a step taken entirely on the impulse of Mr. Sickles himself, without their knowledge, and in the face of their positive remonstrance and disapproval.

Away to the Mountains.

During nine months of the year the White Mountains rear their rocky, snow covered summits solitary and alone, the old man of the Mountain frowns from his inaccessible cliff upon deserted hostelries and the Flume frets itself for naught, so far as human observation goes, through its cleft in the thick ribbed rocks; but with the rise of the thermometer in June, the White Mountains begin to exercise their potent spells over dust suffocated, and pavement-heated denizens. It would prove a piece of exceeding good fortune if Nature had placed the Flume House, the Notch, the "Old Man," and Mount Washington, no further from Wall-street than Dobb's Ferry, or the High Bridge; but since these revivifying retreats from sweltering cities were not placed so convenient to our own doors, it is a great consolation to know that railroad and steamboat enterprise have brought them within the same distance, counting by time, that West Point was in the days of our grandfathers. The Flume House, the first mountain visiting place in the White Mountain route, and the loveliest spot in the whole Franconia region, may be reached in twenty-four hours' comfortable travel from New York. There are half a dozen routes to the White Mountains, but the favorite and most direct one is by the way of Worcester, taking the Norwich boat, which leaves here at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and carries you to Worcester by dawn next day, where you can choose your route either direct to Plymouth [illegible] to Conway, [illegible] Notch in the Franco[illegible] pleasantest and most direct route [illegible] to the Mountains is *vid* Norwich, Worcester [illegible] outh and the Flume. The Flume is the bright particular flower of all the Mountain scenery, and the change from the ailanthus odors of our streets, to the balmy breath of the hemlocks that rear their majestic forms around the Flume, is incredible.

St. John's College at Fordham.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—ADDRESSES OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND REV. DR. ROSENCRANZ.

With no especial wish to be regarded as too flattering, and with no desire to incur the credit (or the blame, just as you wish) of enthusiastic adulation, we feel bound to say that the enterprise of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company in leaving this City, yesterday, at 11½ o'clock in the morning, and in reaching the quiet village of Fordham, just fourteen miles distant, some hour and a quarter later, deserves especial mention. Not only were the cars crowded in the passage upward, but, with the same commendable economy in the article of room, they were crowded in the travel downward. Ladies stood, gentlemen stood, and an attenuated detachment of the inmates of the "Home for the Friendless," whose howlings were distressing, was unceremoniously thrust into the ladies' saloon of one of the cars, and the infantile components exhibited their sense of the hospitality thus profferred in a fashion more noisy than pleasant.

The scene at the college grounds afforded a delightful relief. Beneath the spreading branches of lofty elms, and on the summit of a green declivity, a high canvas awning was stretched. At the further end a handsome stage had been erected, the arrangements of which, including the exquisitely painted backscene, representing a view on the Hudson River, were effected by the Father Jesuits who have charge of the college. The corners of the stage were draped with the American flag. The Rev. R. J. Tellier, the President and Prefect of Studies, the boys of the graduating class, the choristers and the Rev. Fathers who conducted the singing, were seated on this stage. Immediately underneath was Noll's Band, numbering some twenty instruments. In front were Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Loughlin, the very Rev. Vicar-General Starrs, Dr. O. A. Brownson, the Rev. Dr. Rosencranz, President of St. Mary's College, Cincinnati; the Rev. Father Kelly, Jersey City; the Rev. Father Trainor, Church of the Transfiguration, New-York City; the Rev. Father Lynch, of Trinidad; the Rev. Father Curran, of St. Andrew's; the Rev Father O'Neill, of Providence, R. I; the Rev. Fathers Slevin and Mooney, of St. Bridget's, New York; and, in short, clerical representatives of almost all the Catholic Churches of the City of New-York and the neighboring localities.

The vocal music by the college choir was under the direction of Prof. Weismuller. It was exquisite, and, with the instrumental accompaniment, surpassing. It was applauded repeatedly and most deservedly.

After the overture, Mr. Ambrose M. O'Neil, of Utica, N. Y., delivered a discourse on "Socialism."

The next address had for its subject "Skepticism," and for its orator Mr. James Nilan, of Castle Daly, Ireland.

"Progressism" was the topic of the address by Mr. Edward Fitzpatrick, of Brooklyn, L. I.

Mr. Timothy F. Neville, of Waterbury, Conn., dealt with "Yankeeism," and Mr. Francis J. Roche, of Brooklyn, L. I., with "Naturalism."

These orations were, if anything, too serious—that on "Yankeeism" excepted. They were well considered, well spoken, and marked by conservatism. The last one—that on "Naturalism"—was clever beyond precedent.

The address to the Graduating Class was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rosencranz, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He congratulated the Catholics of this country on the fact that they were fast assuming a new position. The increase of their wealth, of their numbers and of their intelligence gave them altogether a more important standing in American society than they had hitherto occupied. It was their boast that the Church offered no obstacle to any kind of improvement; that while, on the one hand, she regarded the domain of supernatural truth with unerring certainty, she left free scope to every human energy in every department of intellectual and physical life, on the other; that she was not only not opposed to the diffusion of intelligence, but that she fostered and encouraged education. And yet, although teachers had never been wanting hitherto, and although the munificence of those whose influence had fostered education had always been expended on Catholic institutions, the Catholics had undoubtedly connected themselves with something far below that standard of education which they seek in the countries of Europe. The reason was that the teachers had been compelled to make the most of a short time. In the way of a thorough education for Catholics there were two obstacles. The first was on the part of the parents. The great majority of Catholic parents here were the creatures of their own fortunes. By as much as their success without education has been brilliant, by as much were they inclined to disregard, perhaps to contemn the education without which they win their position. The other obstacle was on the part of the students themselves. It was very hard to inspire the young men of this country with the lofty aims which alone could sustain one in the pursuit of profound knowledge. With many, the problem in college was to pass through with the least amount of study and labor. But knowledge was always worth striving after, and was always its own reward. Having spoken of the obligations which are due to our country—a country that is not only worth fighting for, but, if circumstances require it, a country which is worth dying for—and having recommended a sound and conservative patriotism, the reverend speaker appropriately concluded, amid loud applause.

The Reverend President then conferred the following degrees:—

Master of Arts.—Augustine M. O'Neil, New-York; Felix V. P. Kennecy, New-York; Frederic Ign. Christie, Castlebar, Ireland; Christopher A. Farrell, New-York; Henry Brann, New-Jersey.

Bachelor of Arts.—Francis J. Roche, Brooklyn, L. I.; Timothy F. Neville, Waterbury, Conn.; Ambrose M. O'Neil, Utica, N. Y.; James Nilan, Castle Daly, Ireland; Edward Fitzpatrick, Brooklyn, L. I.; Maurice McGrath, Gowanus, L. I.

The Degree of A. B. was also conferred on Wm. Dolan, of New-York, and John Mooney, of New-York, both students of the College of St. Francis Xavier, New-York City, N. Y.

The Archbishop then ascended the platform, amid loud plaudits, and distributed the premiums, with which one of the tables were loaded. The gold medal, a prize assigned for the best biographical essay on the subject, "St. Louis of France," and of which the Archbishop was the donor, was given, by award of the Committee, to James Nilan, Castle Daly, Ireland; next to his in merit was the essay of Mr. Francis J. Roche of Brooklyn.

The premiums having been distributed, and the intervening music over, the Archbishop rose and said:

My Dear Boys and Young Gentlemen: I have only to congratulate you on the successful termination of your scholastic year. It appears in every respect equal to those that have preceded it; and, considering that my voice will not reach to the end of the edifice, I think, especially after the treat which we have enjoyed, that on this occasion brevity will be the soul, if not of wit, certainly of eloquence. I have listened myself, and I am sure you, ladies and gentlemen, all have, with great satisfaction, to the specimens of public speaking which have delighted us to-day. The topics have been varied, many of them profound, changing from grave to gay, and from gay to pathetic; and, on the whole, I am satisfied that there is scarcely anything that I could say that would be more dear to you—at least, more comfortable to you—than to change a discourse into a promenade. [Laughter.] And so, if it is your pleasure, we shall adjourn and give a little exercise to our limbs, thankful for the opportunity that we have had of witnessing the progress of education in this venerable and learned institution. I hope that all of us, if possible, will meet next year, and, if it be the rector's pleasure, I will suggest, as I did yesterday, that a cooler atmosphere might be selected—[laughter]—although I am bound to say that nothing that could furnish air to this extended audience has been left wanting.

With this little address the proceedings closed and the people dispersed, some to go home by the first train, some to wander through the magnificent lawn, and some—especially of the clerical contingent—to partake of the good fathers' refreshments.

Our reporter is especially indebted to the Rev. Fathers Greaves, Tissot and Coulon for their marked kindness and unexpected courtesy.

Anglo-Italian and American Feeling in Paris.

A private letter from Paris, in describing the effects of the first news of the battle of Solferino, says: "Now, at 10 P. M., the streets are filled with crowds, the houses are illuminated with jets of gas between each bar of the balcony railings, and by paper lanterns of various colors. There are some exceptions, however, for in all the 'Maison Galignani' there are no lights or flags, but from one balcony, that occupied by an American family. Mr. Galignani is an Italian, transformed by naturalization into an Englishman, and he appears to have little sympathy left for his fatherland. Perhaps to-morrow night the illumination will be general, and it will not be left to Americans alone to light up one of the most conspicuous houses on the Rue de Rivoli, The Hotel Windsor, which joins it, and Meurice's next to that, both English strongholds, are brilliant with gas and flaming with the tri colors of France and Piedmont. One solitary light, star like has shone the whole evening from the topmost point of the Pantheon, how placed and kept there I cannot tell, but it can be distinctly seen from my window. President Pierce is at Meurice's."

☞ We are indebted to Purser Tisdale, of the steamship *Alabama*, for late Savannah and other Southern papers.

The curtailment of mail facilities has created a prodigious excitement in these quarters, affected by the recent orders of Postmaster-General Holt. The last instance of the indignation expressed, by the interested parties, is the following, from the St. Louis *Republican* of July 9: "Col. Woodson, Member of Congress from the Jackson District, was in this city yesterday, on his way to Washington. He goes to that city to protest against the recent order of the Postmaster-General, by which the daily mail from Tipton to Boonville, and to Lexington, has been discontinued, and a tri weekly substituted for it. A daily mail which has been in existence for ten or twelve years has been abandoned, at a time when the population demands the accommodation, and when it has increased in wealth and importance."

[illegible] COAST.

[illegible] rival of the Star of the West.

Nearly Two Millions in Treasure.

PAINFUL HOMICIDE ON THE ISTHMUS.

RIOT AT ASPINWALL.

POLITICS IN NEW-GRANADA.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK IN PERU

PACIFICATION OF CHILI.

CONDITION OF ECUADOR.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Anti-Lecompton State Convention.

Violent Death of the Notorious Martin Gallagher.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. Gray, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall July 3, with passengers, mails and treasure received from Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora*, which left San Francisco June 20, touched at Key West July 8, and arrived at this port last evening. At the port of Aspinwall she left the United States steam frigate *Roanoke*. The crew was all well. The steamship *North Star* was at the same port awaiting passengers by the *Orizaba*.

Our thanks are due to the Express lines of Messrs. Freeman & Co., and of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., for valued favors.

We are also under obligations to John F. Patterson, Esq., Purser of the *Star of the West*, for kind attentions.

NEW-GRANADA.

From Bogota—The Revolution in Santander Suppressed—The Republic Tranquil—The Mail Tax—Murder of a Passenger of the Northern Light—Trial of the Murderer—Naval, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

Our dates from Bogota only reach to May 26, the mail for the middle of June having failed. The revolt against the State authorities of Santander has been completely suppressed. The *Star* here contains some particulars of the battle of the "Porquerias," in which the rebels were defeated, and which ended the opposition to established order, but which I sent you a month since. The people of the State of Cauca, who it was apprehended would, under the lead of Gen. Mosquera, make an armed resistance to the new electoral law, have concluded to submit the matter first to the action of their Legislative Assembly, which was called for the 1st of July. The Conservatives, or Government Party, have a majority in the Assembly, but, nevertheless, there is a majority against the electoral law. The President has approved the law which authorises him "to permit and facilitate the exploration of the Isthmus of Darien and Panama, for the purpose of canalization and also to receive propositions and make contracts with any company for the construction of the same without the consent of Congress, provided that no further concessions are made than those stipulated for in the law of 1852."

An official statement of the population, made up from the census of 1852 and subsequent calculations, has been published, which gives the whole number of the inhabitants of the Republic at 2,243,837. The State of Panama is set down at 138,106 which entitles it to three Senators and two Representatives in Congress.

The new postal law of the Republic has just been published. Foreign and native newspapers and periodicals are carried free. Also books are free, in one lot to one address, to the weight of 125 *grammes*. The Interoceanic routes of the Isthmuses of Darien and Panama are exempted from the operations of the new law as follows:

"Article 40. The Executive Power is authorized to permit the passage of closed bags across the territory of the Confederation, on the Isthmuses of Darien and Panama, making as advantageous an arrangement as is possible, as to the tax, even if to secure this object it shall be necessary to change the tariff fixed by this law—it being always understood that the transport shall be made for account of the Governments interested, or to the Railroad Company, in accordance with its privilege."

I am pained to have to record one of the most unprovoked murders that has ever occurred on this Isthmus. The *Northern Light* having arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 19th ultimo, and her connecting steamer, the *Uncle Sam*, not having made her appearance at Panama, the passengers were kept at the former place until the morning of the 21st. On the train for Panama was a man who called his name William Williams, hailing from Caldwell, Texas, but who is a native of Westmoreland County, Penn. Williams had been drunk all the previous day at Aspinwall, and was a little intoxicated when the train started. At the Gatun station, seven miles from the Atlantic, when the train stopped, he commenced abusing some negroes who were vending their fruits to the passengers, and kicked one poor fellow, who was climbing up on the cars, so severely under the chin that he was left senseless on the ground. In a little while Williams went to the end

Panama till the 26th of June, while the murder was committed on the 21st, so that, as the general rule has been that the laws of the National Government do not come into force in a State on the day of their promulgation, but from a certain number of days after they have been received by regular course of mail, it is not certain WILLIAMS will escape his present sentence this way. On the other hand, it is understood that the State's Attorney has protested against the decision of the jury, and asks a new trial, on the ground that the prisoner should have been convicted of willful murder. One thing, however, may be confidently calculated upon, and that is, if placed in the chain-gang, he will not be there six months, admitting that he can raise $100 with which to buy himself out which he probably can.

WILLIAMS says he has lived a good deal in California, and at one time kept a bar room and gambling-house at Chinese Camp. When the irons were put on him he remarked that he should be "all right if he could have time to get a letter to FRANK TEAL, in Texas." In his carpet bag was found an open note addressed, "Mr. TEAL" From these and other circumstances his real name is supposed to be WILLIAM TEAL.

We had two smart shocks of an earthquake on Monday evening last, at 10 o'clock, but no damage was done.

The United States sloops-of-war *Vandalia* and *St. Mary's* are still here. Commander PORTER has arrived, and takes charge of the latter vessel, in place of Commander THORBURN. The flag ship *Merrimack* and the frigate *Saronac* were at Callao at last dates Flag-officer LONG has been invalided, and will go home across this Isthmus immediately. Capt. KELLY, I presume, will command the Pacific Squadron until the arrival in November of flag-officer MONTGOMERY The *Cyane* is at Realejo, and the *Jamestown* and *St Louis* at San Juan del Norte. The flag-ship *Roanoke* is at Aspinwall. F. W. R.

The Isthmus.

SERIOUS RIOT AT ASPINWALL—A PRINTING PRESS AND TYPE FLUNG INTO THE WATER—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

Last evening a serious riot took place in this city. For some weeks past a Jamaica man, named LYON, who hired a press and a few types from a man named DAVIS, who had fallen heir to them on the decease of the Aspinwall *Courier*, has been printing a scurrilous little sheet called *The Trifler*. The white persons whom he had been in the habit of abusing took no notice of him; but it appears he had roused the ire of some Jamaica negroes—his own countrymen—who determined to destroy the concern. At 10 o'clock they attacked the old bakery in which the paper was printed, when DAVIS flew to the rescue of his property. Many shots were fired on both sides, resulting in the death of a man named RAFAEL, who, it is said, was taking no part in the affair, and the wounding of five others. The mob, however, succeeded in capturing the press and printing materials, and threw the whole into the sea. There was great excitement and noise all night among the negroes, but to-day everything is quiet.

The *St. Louis* and *Jamestown* have both left San Juan del Norte—one going to the eastward, and one to the westward. The *Thames* left San Juan on the 1st July. F. W. R.

From Another Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

The flag-ship *Roanoke* is still waiting for those Japanese Commissioners which I fear will never come. The *St. Louis* and *Jamestown*, with the British gun-boat *Rattler*, are at San Juan. By the last British steamer, Capt. SLOCUM and the Engineer, Mr. CLAP left for San Juan. They will ascend at once the San Juan River, and take possession of their boat, *Cass-Yrissari*, and reopen the trade, and be on the spot waiting for the time of the reopening of that route, which I fear will never come. Interest does much, money does more—and I fear, however, that the poor citizens may suffer—that time will never come.

The British steamer will bring some news from San Juan. She is expected to-morrow, and you shall again hear from that quarter by the *North Star*, which leaves on Tuesday.

All is quiet in Panama among the negroes since the resignation of the Governor, OBALDIA. The White faction there opposed to foreigners, are now again holding the reins of government.

The passengers by the *Sonora*, between two and and three hundred, have arrived, and will leave soon by the *Star of the West*.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Two Days Later—Close of the Chilian Revolution—A New Insurance Company at Valparaiso—Reorganization of Bolivia—Revolution in Peru—A Marine Disaster—More Revolutionary Symptoms in Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

The American steamer *Washington* having brought dates from Valparaiso to the 29th May, (which were forwarded to you by last mail,) the news by the British mail steamer from Chili is only two days later. The news I sent you that GALLO, the leader of the Copiapo revolution, had crossed the frontier and found an asylum in the province of San Juan, in the Argentine Confederation, is confirmed. He had with him 500 men, the remnant of his force, who laid down their arms. The revolution in Chili is ended. The Government, however, talks of sending a force to reduce the Aranco Indians, who are still troublesome.

Congress was to meet June 1, and Presiden. MONTT's Message was looked forward to with considerable interest.

A maritime Insurance Company, bearing the name of "The Valparaiso Lloyds," has been established by the principal merchants of Valparaiso.

The bequest of $200,000, made by THOS. E. BROWN, an Englishman, for a foundling hospital, on condition that the Government would appropriate a like sum, and which was contested by his relatives, has been decided in favor of the testator, and the institution will soon be commenced.

Business, which had much improved before the sailing of the *Washington*, remained active.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to the 2d June. The Government of Dr. LINARES seems to be established on a solid basis, and many needed reforms are being introduced. A correspondent of the Panama *Star* writes:

"The Government has introduced a most important reform in the internal administration of the country, which ought to be imitated by all South American republics. Hitherto Bolivia was divided into five large "departments," the capitals of which determined the political course of the whole country, without giving the smaller towns and rural districts the chance of a voice in the matter Add to this that the troops of the line were generally concentrated in these towns, and the consequence was self-evident that no Government could ever introduce any salutary measure which did not meet the local and interested views of these parties. To remedy these defects, the Government has divided the country into some forty departments, with equal rights and municipal powers, reducing thus the undue preponderance of the few to an equality with the many, and giving the general populace a voice in the management of their own affairs. By further arming the national guard, and embodying in that force only such of the inhabitants as have possession of urban or rural property, they have established an effectual check on the standing army, which, however tactically superior, is numerically no match for an armed population. The consequences of these proceedings are already showing themselves in an increase of trade and industry. In Cobija a new pier is about being constructed, probably of iron—the contractors are American citizens, as usual amongst the foremost in industrial enterprises. A project is on foot to open the southeastern provinces along the branches of the Parana and Paraguay to foreign immigration, on the most liberal terms. Altogether the country is decidedly going a-head."

PERU.

Another revolution, which looks as though it might be formidable, has broken out in Peru. On the 23d of May Col. ZEBALLAS, having been superseded in the chief command in the Department of Cuzco, refused to deliver over the command of the 1,500 troops there to his successor, but, instead, pronounced against President CASTILLA, and assumed the place of civil and military leader of the Department. A slight conflict took place between the troops and the gendarmes, but the latter soon came over to ZEBALLAS, who had sent a force to Puno to bring over the troops there. Other departments or towns in the south are said to have joined the movement; and it is reported that Ex-President ECHENIQUE and Ex-Minister URETA are marching from the frontiers of Bolivia, where they have long been trying to initiate a revolutionary movement, at the head of 800 men, to join the *pronunciados*. The Government, on the receipt of the news, ordered that the troops expedited to Paita, with a view to operations in Ecuador, be immediately directed to the south; and Gen. SAN ROMAN, Minister of War, had gone towards the scene of action, to act as circumstances might dictate. The Government affects to treat this movement as an unimportant one, which will soon come to an inglorious end. Gen. CASTILLO, who attempted a revolution a year since, in Lima, against President CASTILLA, it is said will head this new movement. A new revolutionary conspiracy had been discovered and defeated at Arequipa.

The whaling bark *William Lee*, Capt. W. E. SLOCUM, of Newport, R. I., put into Paita for repairs on the 5th June, having been twice run into by a sword-fish; the first time, in January, on the starboard bow, about two feet under water; put into Tacama and repaired damage, and when ten days out, on the 7th May, in lat. 1° 35' north, lon 83° 09' west, on going into the after-hold, found about five feet of water: bore to, and sent some Cannachas (natives of Easter Island,) over the side, who discovered the place about seven feet under water. Both pumps were kept constantly at work till 6 o'clock. Broke out the fore-hold, cut away the ceiling, and discovered the leak; drove in plugs, and partially succeeded in stopping it with blankets and the cotton out of comforters. Pumped about 200 strokes every hour till her arrival at Paita, when she was hauled ashore in the mud, and the damage repaired. The sword of the fish penetrated about eight inches through copper and sheathing oak, plank and ceiling.

ECUADOR.

The revolution in Ecuador against President ROBLES and Gen. URBINA, has not, it appears, been suffocated, as it was pretended. ROBLES and URBINA, who left Guayaquil, at the head of 1,000 to 1,500 men, for the interior, were attacked by a strong force from Riohamba, when the batallion "Reserva" and the squadron "La Muerte," belonging to the latter, went over to the revolutionary party, and in the encounter, took part against the few who remained with ROBLES. In this engagement Col. ROBLES, Commander COMPUBANO and a Chief called "El Mulatto," were killed.

Another fight is expected at Bodegas, when it is almost certain ROBLES will be defeated.

The Peruvian fleet still continues to blockade Guayaquil, and, it is said, to furnish the revolutionists of Ecuador with arms and materials of war.

There is nothing later from the Argentine Confederation. Active preparations are in progress for the war against Buenos Ayres. F. W. R.

CALIFORNIA.

Murder of the Notorious Martin Gallagher—A Duel—Political Movements in the State Anti-Lecompton Democratic Convention—Acquittal of City Attorney Tracy—Conviction of Capt. Pendleton—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 20, 1859.

The steamer *Sonora* sails for Panama this morning with a fair complement of passengers, and a handsome treasure list, as usual, for New-York. The *Orizaba*, of the opposition line, also sails to-day, but with poor encouragement in the way of passengers and freight. Very few persons seem to like the Tehuantepec route, which has fallen very low in the confidence of the people in consequence of the repeated failures of connection. Indeed it seems to be rather the rule than the exception now-a-days that passengers coming this way, *viâ* Tehuantepec, are compelled to lay over two weeks on the Isthmus—by no means a pleasant or healthy experience. The *Golden Gate*, which arrived a few days ago, brought up the Tehuantepec passengers who left New Orleans on the 11th May. Those who left that port on the 26th May should have come by the *Gate*, but it seems that not even an express messenger of that date was able to cross the Isthmus in time to make the connection.

The principal excitement of the last few days relates to the homicide of the notorious MARTIN GALLAGHER, who was exiled by the Vigilance Committee and who some time since obtained a judgment against the Captain of the bark *Yankee*, for having carried him off to the Sandwich Islands, by order of the Vigilants, and to save the latter the trouble of stretching his neck. GALLAGHER was a native of New-York, and a low, rowdy politician, who had attained notoriety through the general history referred to above. In a street quarrel on Tuesday night last, with a man named THOMAS ROCHE, the latter stabbed him in the abdomen. At first the wound was not considered dangerous; but he died from its effects on Thursday morning. ROCHE states that there had been ill-feeling between him and deceased, in regard to the late Democratic primary election, and that GALLAGHER applied an opprobrious epithet to him, and struck him several blows, before he used his knife in self-defence. GALLAGHER'S friends deny this, and say that ROCHE approached him with his hand on his knife, and picked the quarrel purposely. ROCHE has been arrested.

Last evening an inquest was held by Dr. MCNULTY, at the room of the Police Court, on the body of GALLAGHER. The following testimony was taken:

John Cooney deposed: That on Tuesday evening last Gallagher and he were together, and had a few glasses of lager-bier; Gallagher was tight; they passed along Davis-street as far as Pacific; Gallagher remained at the corner; witness passed on, but soon returned and joined deceased; as they passed Thomas Roche's door, heard some one call out to Gallagher, "I want to say something to you;" looked round and saw Roche standing at the door, with his hand in his breast; he again said, addressing Gallagher, "I want to talk to you," in a louder tone than before; deceased turned and asked him what he wanted; Roche replied, "What have you against me?" Gallagher said he did not want to talk to such a —— as Roche; Roche retorted; his hand was in his breast all the time; they stood about three or four feet from each other; they then approached closer; could not say which struck the first blow; they appeared to strike simultaneously; Roche drew a bowie knife from his breast, with which his first blow was struck; witness endeavored to separate them; Roche struck several blows at Gallagher while witness was between them; witness caught Gallagher as he was falling; took him to Dr. Hyde's, where his wounds were dressed, and from thence home, where he died between five and six o'clock on Tuesday morning.

William Hamilton, deposed—That on Tuesday evening last, at about 6 o'clock, he went into Roche's barroom; Roche appeared much excited, and said that a man had called him a —— and he would be d—d if he would not make him take back his words, although he might be a fighter; that he could lick him in his way; witness asked him who the man was; Roche replied "you know him"; witness remained in the bar, at the request of Roche, while the latter went up stairs; on his return witness left; about half an hour afterwards, he saw Gallagher pass, apparently very much intoxicated; Roche was standing in his doorway, and called to Gallagher three times "say, I want to speak to you;" Gallagher was at the time leaning on a post near by; about three minutes afterwards, he heard some one exclaim, oh! witness turned, and saw Gallagher make three passes with his fist at Roche; Roche had a knife in his hand, and Cooney was holding them apart; heard Gallagher say you —— you called me back to kill me.

A quarrel occurred in Sacramento on the evening of the 16th, between the Hon. JAMES C. MCKIBBEN (late Member of Congress) and the Hon. JAMES W. COFFROTH, late of the California Legislature, which it is believed must end in a duel, The difficulty arose out of some remarks made by COFFROTH, that the Convention now in session was a "sweet one," and that every delegate had a Broderick brass collar on, with a B inscribed thereon. To this Mr. MCKIBBEN took exceptions, and said to COFFROTH he must make no such remarks in his presence. COFFROTH replied that he was not addressing his conversation to him, and that he would repeat the same remarks again and again, and, suiting the action to the word, he did repeat them, in bitter terms; whereupon, MCKIBBEN struck him in the mouth, knocking him down. The blood flowed pretty freely from the mouth and nose of Mr. COFFROTH. The friends of both parties interfered and prevented any further difficulty. A challenge proceeded at once from COFFROTH, and was seconded. A meeting was arranged for the next evening at Nye's Ranche, about twenty miles from Sacramento City, RICHARD IRWIN, of Plumas, acting for COFFROTH, and WM. ADDISON, of San Francisco, for MCKIBBEN. The weapons were pistols, at ten paces. MCKIBBEN was upon the ground at the appointed hour, but COFFROTH having been arrested did not appear. Since then MCKIBBEN also has been arrested. He declines giving bonds to keep the peace. Friends of MCKIBBEN are determined he shall not fight; he says he cannot apologize, and COFFROTH's friends declare he shall not withdraw the challenge. Perhaps I shall get something later from the "field" before closing this letter.

It was reported at Sacramento on Saturday afternoon, that Ex-Senator HUMPHRY GRIFFITH has sent a belligerent note to J. W. MCCORKLE, Ex-Member of Congress. GRIFFITH is friend and backer of COFFROTH; while MCCORKLE is on the other side. It is not likely that anything serious will come of this affair.

At 1 o'clock on the same day, in front of the Supreme Court room at Sacramento, Col. RICHARD SNOWDEN and Col. B. C. WHITING had a fight. WHITING got a bloody nose; SNOWDEN not much hurt. Cause, discussion about the McKibben-Coffroth duel. So we go.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats held their State Convention at Sacramento on the 15th. The next day the business of the Convention was proceeded with, and the following were elected officers of the permanent organization: President—J. W. MCCORKLE, of Butte. Vice-Presidents—Capt. J. B. Frisbie, Solano; A. G. Gould, Eldorado; D. H. Hanrahan, Siskyou; J. H. Underwood, Sacramento; Gen. O. L Bridges, San Joaquin. Secretary—J. W. Scobey Placer. Assistants—Messrs. Titcomb and Lambert Sergeant-at-Arms—H. Newton. Assistants—G. W. Whitlock and Frank Hardy.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform; asserting the right of the people of the Territories to legislate or omit to legislate upon the subject of Slavery as well as upon other matters of state policy, according to their own will; denouncing the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, for its outrages on the rights of the people of Kansas—its unrelenting proscription of tried and worthy Democrats, for the offence of adhering to Democratic principles—its constant violation of the pledges which brought it into life—its attempts to render the Legislative subject to the Executive Department—and its gross extravagance, mismanagement and corruption—in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and the support and increase of the Overland Mail service—the remodeling and reform of the State Judiciary, and the enactment of a law to protect *bona fide* settlers on the public lands in their just rights. The closing resolution of the series was as follows:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, its members adjourn to meet as citizens at the polls, in the 1ds of September, and that by our labors and our voices there, we show to the world that the freemen of California are unbought by Federal patronage and unawed by Federal power, and will stand by the sacred principles of Democracy in defiance of treachery, Presidents and their Cabinets.

A resolution repudiating the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case was offered by Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Sacramento: which was laid upon the table by a decided vote.

A series of resolutions indorsing the course of the Hon. D. C. BRODERICK, and denouncing the resolutions passed by the last Legislature of California, censuring the course of the California Senator, were offered by Major WEBB, of San Joaquin, who advocated their passage in a few remarks, which were loudly applauded. Judge CAMPBELL, of San Francisco, seconded the resolutions, and addressed the Convention in their favor. Captain FRISBEE, of Solano, and Judge BRYAN, of Yuba, followed in opposition, urging that the resolutions were uncalled for, and that the resolutions passed at the last session should be left to legislative correction alone. After further discussion, the mover withdrew his resolutions.

A series of resolutions denouncing the course of the Administration in conducting the war in Utah, offered by R. D. FERGUSON, of Sacramento, were afterwards withdrawn

The following ticket was then nominated:

Governor—Judge John Curry, of Benicia.
Lieutenant-Governor—John Conness, of El Dorado.
Congress—J. C. McKibben, from the Northern District, and Samuel H. Booker from the Southern District.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Rag J. Sprague.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—Dr. Powell, of Sacramento.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. H. Myers, of Alameda.
Surveyor-General—James Long, of Butte County.

There being no other business, the Convention adjourned.

The Anti-Lecomptonites are very confident of carrying the State, but I can see no reason to hope for the realization of this dream. An attempt to effect a fusion with the Republican Party, especially on the Congressional ticket, failed.

The Administration State Convention meets on Wednesday next—day after to-morrow. What will be its complexion in regard to the Gubernatorial nomination is very uncertain. The chances seem to be in favor of WELLER'S renomination, as he has the old political wire-workers of his party generally in his interest as against LOTHAM, who is distasteful both to the Weller men and to the Gwin Party in the State. A Sacramento paper thus sums up the returns of delegates so far as heard from: LATHAM, 84; WELLER, 76; DENVER, 26; NUGENT, 24; Doubtful, 31. The Denver men probably will go for WELLER to beat LATHAM, and the Nugent men for LATHAM as against WELLER; while the "doubtfuls" cannot be counted at all, although they seem more likely to go for LATHAM.

The trial of F. P. TRACY, City Attorney, upon the charge of extortion in exacting from certain citizens a fee of $1,000 for services which it was his duty to perform on behalf of the city, resulted, as anticipated, in his acquittal, the prosecution failing to show that the money was actually paid into his hands, although it was distinctly shown to have been subscribed, collected, and paid into the hands of a reputable law firm for the purpose of being paid to Mr TRACY. Nobody doubts that he received it. Indeed, when before the Grand Jury, he attempted no denial of the fact. The verdict should have been "Not proven," and would have been, doubtless, had the law provided for such a finding.

Capt. A. HOWES, of the bark *Palestine*, which was wrecked near the mouth of the Straits of Fuca, gives the following particulars of the misfortune: "The *Palestine*, of Portland, Me., measuring 685 tons, bound from this port to Port Madison, W. T., for lumber, struck at 12:15 A. M., on the 28th May, on a rock five miles from shore, twenty five miles south of the Cape Flattery light, and in fifteen minutes the water was nearly up to the between decks. Capt. HOWES headed for the rocky shore, and when he was near it he took to his boats, and the vessel struck soon after. The boats arrived at Noah Bay at noon. Capt. H. afterwards returned to the wreck and found it dismasted and the hull rapidly breaking to pieces. The night of the accident was foggy and rainy. Capt. H. says the rock on which the vessel struck is not down on any chart.

A man named KENNY was instantly killed at the Ordnance Department, Benicia, on the evening of June 15, by the premature explosion of a blast. No person knows how the accident occurred. The only intimation given was the report and a scream from the unfortunate man. A great number of persons were on the ground at the time. No others were injured.

A young man named FRANCIS MCELHINNY, aged about 13 years, the son of WM MCELHINNY, an old and respected citizen, while out on a squirrel-shooting excursion, in the red woods near San José, on Friday last, was instantly killed by the premature discharge of his gun. The whole charge apparently entered the brain, and carried away a part of the skull.

Two men, named TOM CONNOVAN and MIKE CASTELS, were instantly killed on the 15th at Big Bar, near Weaverville, by the caving in of a bank in a mining claim.

ALBERT EDWARDS, about twelve years of age, was drowned in Laird's Ditch, near the Sugar Loaf, Nevada County, on 14th June. It appears that he and another boy named THOMAS LEGG, a year or two younger, had been swimming in the ditch. The Legg boy had left his companion and went into a ditch some ten or fifteen yards below; and on looking up a few moments after he saw a man lifting the dead body of EDWARDS out of the ditch. The water was only about twenty inches deep, and the ditch three feet wide; and how he came to drown is a mystery.

Captain EPHRAIM PENDLETON has been found guilty upon a second indictment, for flogging FRANCIS C. WILLIAMS, a seaman on board the bark *Sarah Park*, and is acquitted of the charge of cruel and unusual punishment, of starving and imprisoning the man.

Governor WELLER has drawn upon himself some severe strictures by respiting HENRY WAPPNER, a condemned murderer, until the 4th day of July, in order to allow friends of the condemned to take testimony which they think will reduce his crime to the grade of murder in the second degree. WAPPNER had been convicted of a foul assassination—the murder of a woman with whom he formerly cohabited. If he was guilty of the homicide at all, he should be hanged—for there can be no doubt about the grade of the crime—it was a murder most foul and diabolical. That he was connected with the homicide, his own act, in subsequently attempting to commit suicide, must satisfy every unprejudiced mind. It is strongly suspected that Governor WELLER was actuated by a desire to curry favor with the German element with a view to securing its services in the approaching nominating Convention.

WALTER WARREN, a boatman, lost his life in the Bay on Friday last in consequence of the sinking of a small sloop in which he and a companion were, when a sudden flaw struck her, causing the accident.

The rear wall of the old Metropolitan Theatre (burned some time since) fell on Saturday, burying in its ruins a French waterman, named FRANCOIS SUHILIVAR, and killing him instantly. He was a native of Basque Province, France.

Mr. HENRY LAURENCEL has discovered a rich vein of native cinnabar in Santa Clara County. It is about a mile and a half from the New Amsterdam mine, and within the undisputed limits of the Fossatt ranch, of which Mr. L. is the chief and sole owner. He has sixty men employed in putting up works for smelting, etc., and promises to make quicksilver cheap. It is said that the Laurencel mine is, next to the Almaden, the most valuable lead of cinnabar in the State.

Arrangements are making both here and at Sacramento for the reception of HORACE GREELEY upon his arrival, and to welcome him to the State on behalf of the Press.

In the window of one of our fine jewelry establishments there is a very handsome fireman's hat, which is destined to become a traveler. A short time since Knickerbocker Engine Company No. 5, of this city, received as a present from the Knickerbocker Engine Company No. 1, of Waterford, N. Y., a cap front, in evidence of their good will. In return for this compliment, they have prepared, and intend sending by next steamer, the cap to which we have referred. The names of all the members of Engine Company No. 5, sixty-eight in number, are painted in golden letters on the cap front. The form is very elegant, and the cost about $60.

The deposits of gold in our Mint, during the last week, amounted to 17,150 ounces, worth about $300,000; of silver coin, 8,268 ounces were purchased. The coinage was $600,000 in gold, and $15,000 in silver.

An accident occurred here a few evenings since, which came near proving fatal to several persons. A lad about 12 years of age, named CHARLES JOSEPHS, while playing on the timbers of a skeleton wharf upon a vacant water-lot on the north side of Pacific-street, accidentally fell into the bay. His screams attracted the attention of persons in the neighborhood, and men, women and children came rushing to the spot, and pressing against the railing of the sidewalk, which extended along the north side. The railing and a portion of the planking beneath gave way, and suddenly precipitated the whole crowd—numbering, as it is stated, some forty or fifty persons—into the waters of the bay. Fortunately the water was not very deep, but sufficiently so to have drowned several of the children, some of whom were infants in their mothers' arms. The scene upon this accident was indescribable; women shrieking, children crying, men hallooing, and the street full of persons running to the place of the disaster. Several persons, particularly the women and small children, were in danger, but were all saved by the exertions of several men who hurried to the rescue and plunged into the water.

The last arrival from New-Orleans, *viâ* Tehauntepec, brought us some eighteen or twenty colored persons of either sex, who recently came from Mississippi, where they had been slaves, and were manumitted by the will of their master, who died in December last. Most of them were rather good-looking young men and women, fit for service. Several of them were hired on the spot by ladies who found the opportunity a good one, both to exercise their benevolence, and to secure good servants cheap. The master of these slaves was Mr. NORTON, of Hines County, Mississippi, and the slaves thus manumitted were connected with his household. By directions, contained in his will, they were sent by the executors to California; their passage was paid, and a draft of $1,000 was forwarded to be distributed among them on their arrival here.

The new Directory, recently issued, gives us statistics of population in San Francisco, from which it appears that we have a population in this city alone of over 78,000.

The Sacramento river, which had been on its usual spree and got excessively "high," is subsiding again, and all danger of an overflow has passed.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By the arrival of the bark *Yankee* we have Honolulu papers to the 28th May, but they contain little of interest.

The volcanic eruption still continues upon Hawaii. The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

A gentleman writing from Kona, Hawaii, says that the effect of the continued action of the volcano has been most disastrous to the fisheries of that coast. Formerly a canoe would go off in the morning, and return at noon, loaded with all sorts of fish; now, however, it will stay out the whole day, and return at night with a solitary skip jack or a half-starved squid.

A meeting of subscribers was held on 25th May, for the purpose of organizing the projected hospital at Honolulu. From reports, it appeared that $13,530 had been subscribed. The King presided at the meeting. The subscribers associated themselves as a body corporate.

Seven hundred dollars was raised by contribution in Honolulu to furnish the residence of the newly arrived nuns.

FRASER RIVER.

Our dates from Victoria are to the 11th June, but they bring no news of importance. The general depression there reported by former arrivals continues. One correspondent writes as follows:

"In five more trips it is not improbable that British Columbia will be cleared of its mining population. There cannot be many more than 1,000 miners now in the country.

I could mention six mercantile houses that have decided to clear out within three months. Real estate is not to be sold at any decent price; many, if not all, who have invested would gladly sell at fifty cents on the dollar, on the cost. Some say they will 'wait and see it out,' until the departure of the last steamer. In short, the country is a complete collapse. The most sanguine and interested admit that things 'look very black,' but are very loth to let go the straw they have grasped. I could narrate some very amusing attemps by disappointed speculators to bolster up prospects—'gas' has been completely exhausted. There is but one remedy—a discovery of an extensive auriferous deposit.

Victoria has received her death-blow by the inauguration of Queensborough which is now a port of entry. But what the said Queensborough, *alias* Pinesborough, will be, is not at all certain. Undoubtedly it will fall with the failure of the gold produce, while Victoria will contract into nearly its former limits."

PERSONAL.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: An apprehension having been entertained that Commander M. F. Maury, of the National Observatory, Washington, would be required to go upon active duty, we have the gratification of stating that both the President and the Secretary of the Navy are too deeply impressed with the value of his eminent scientific services to think of permitting his removal upon such a pretext as this.

Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., has purchased the property known as "Iranistan," in Bridgeport, lately owned by Mr. Barnum.

A letter was mailed from Norwich to Killingly, Conn., containing $170, a short time since, which failed to reach its destination, and the money had to be sent a second time. The department was notified of the loss, and detective Holbrook sent to investigate the matter; but before his arrival the letter was found in the overcoat pocket of a neighbor of the man to whom it was addressed, where it had lain undisturbed. He had taken it from the office, and forgotten to deliver it.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.
Singer's Machines are now used in all the principa manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.
The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

Hot Weather Circular.
COOL CLOTHING FOR BOYS
AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st.,
Corner of Nassau st
Cheapest Prices and Largest Stock in the City.
Boys' Linen Coats, $1. Boys' Marseilles Coats, $1 50.
Boys' Linen Jackets, $1.
Boys' Summer Vests, $1.
Boys' Summer Mixed Suits, $3 50.
Boys' Summer Pants, $1
All articles marked in plain figures.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

Important to Journeymen Tailors
AND TO FAMILIES.
Great reduction in the prices of
BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These celebrated machines are now offered to the public at prices to bring them within the reach of all.
NEW STYLES, $50 AND $70.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Second Edition.
HITCHCOCK'S
Great Picture of the
CENTRAL PARK
is now ready.
Price 50 cents a copy.
100 Agents wanted. D. C. HITCHCOCK & CO.,
No. 102 Nassau st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Coral Jewelry—Direct from Naples, lately received. Patterns of all Coral Jewelry, in sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings. Also, Necklaces, Combs, Cap Pins, &c., at
OSBORN, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 537 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Kerosene Oils.
A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk elastic Stockings for varicose veins supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Young Men can learn their True Pursuits, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a Phrenological Examination and chart of character at FOWLER & WELLS', No 308 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Smithsonian House—Broadway, cor. Houston-st. Hotel accommodations on the European plan. Or $2 per day for rooms and board at option. Travelers will find this to be a good hotel.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient—At ROCKWELL'S, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, a good Photograph can be had for $1; Ambrotypes for 50 cents. Recollect, at ROCKWELL'S, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order. Zephyr Undershirts, linen, and New-York Mills muslin Drawers, at Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Genin, Hatter, No. 597 Broadway—Is making a clean sweep of his Summer stock at reduced prices. The way they go is astonishing; call soon if you wish a bargain.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

MARRIED

KNOWLTON—POTTS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, July 2, by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. ALEX. S. KNOWLTON, of New Jersey, to CATHARINE POTTS, of New-York.

DIED.

GREEN.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, July 11, after a severe illness, WILLIAM GREEN, aged 30 years and 24 days.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brother Charles Green, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his brother, Charles Green, No. 277 Madison st.

☞ Boston and Charlestown papers please copy.

ACKLAND.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 12, after a short and severe illness, JOHN M. ACKLAND, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of Company Six, National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 160 Grand-st, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, July 11, JOHN EDGAR DUNCAN, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, at 2½ o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) July 13. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

COCHRAN.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 11, ALICE DICKSON, wife of Charles P. Cochran, in the 44th year of her age.

His friends, and those of his brothers Samuel and Thomas Cochran, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his house, No. 4 East 36th st., on Thursday morning, July 14, at 10 o'clock.

ANDREE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 11, of scarlatina maligna, MORTIMER F., youngest son of Frederick ANDREE, aged 2 years, 4 months and 2 days.

Funeral at 9 o'clock this morning, from No. 105 High st.

EAKIN.—In this City, on Sunday, July 10, at his residence, No. 23 Ridge st., SAMUEL H. EAKIN, in the 90th year of his age.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 12, Mrs. CATHERINE S., widow of the late John Moon, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, July 14, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 139 Washington-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

SANDFORD.—On Monday, July 11, at the residence of his grandfather, Henry J. Taylor, LEWIT HENRY, infant son of James and Laura T. Sandford.

BURTON.—At Wawarsing, Ulster County, on Friday, July 8, REUBEN BURTON, aged 52 years.

VAN ALEN.—At Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday morning, July 12, JACOB PRUYN, infant son of J. Pruyn and Mary G. Van Alen.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) July 13, at 4 o'clock P M., from the residence of his grandfather, the Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor, in Bergen.

HOFFMAN.—At Burlington, N. J., on Tuesday, July 12, SAMUEL VERPLANCK, youngest son of the Rev. Charles Frederick and Eleanor Louisa Hoffman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday next, at 9 A. M., in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J.

HENDERSON.—In Dresden, Saxony, on Thursday, June 23, HOWARD HENDERSON, Esq., of New-Orleans.

His remains are shortly expected, when due notice will be given of his funeral.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 381, July 12, 1859.
39, 29, 33, 21, 15, 3, 59, 6, 55, 57, 19, 61, 71.
Class No. 382, July 12, 1859.
51, 21, 41, 55, 4, 20, 56, 48, 46, 36, 14, 24, 38,

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 379, July 12, 1859.
61, 5, 8, 76, 23, 41, 55, 77, 36, 42, 20, 22, 33, 67.
Class No. 380, Extra, July 12, 1859.
75, 22, 24, 56, 9, 3,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City. Is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family. Would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 64 West 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as children's nurse and seamstress or would be willing to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; is willing and obliging and highly recommended, has no objections to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 11th-st., between University-place and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; the one is a first rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chamberwork or plain sewing, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or would see to children; they both can give the rest of City reference from their last place. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as cook; is a first rate washer and ironer; best of references; no objections to country; also, a young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would wash and iron, or seamstress; both would do general housework, separate, in City or country; wages not so much an object as a home. Call personally at No. 610 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A VERY ACTIVE WOMAN WISHES A situation to cook, wash and iron; makes the best of bread, cakes and pies. Has a boy 13 years old, who can wait and do any light work, and is correct and willing to be every way useful. She would take moderate wages if the boy was taken with her. No objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as cook washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or take care of children and plain sewing; has no objection to general housework in the City or country. Have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a respectable American widow lady, who has had great experience; she is a member of Dr. Tyng's Church, and can give the most satisfactory reference; prefers a situation in an Episcopalian family, either in the City or country. Call or address, for two days, at No. 15 Lispenard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as plain cook, washer, ironer, or housework; also a middle-aged woman, to take care of a child and do light chamberwork; they are kind, willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 230 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH Canadian woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, meats, sours, jellies, dessert, ice cream, pastry, pies puddings, fish and fowl of all sorts; has most excellent recommendations. Can be seen at No 28 4th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman of settled age; is capable and trustworthy of any charge; is an excellent seamstress and dressmaker; is willing to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at the bakery store near Abingdon-square, 8th av., corner of Jane st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent Protestant young woman a situation, in City or country, as meat and pastry cook; will assist with the washing; has the best of reference, wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 378 6th av., 1st floor, front room.

WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY young woman with a fine, fresh breast of milk, desires a situation as nurse in City or country; has no objection traveling with a family to Europe or any part of the United States. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, one as cook to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing; would like to go a short distance in the country. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 23th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do housework, cook, wash and iron; is a respectable girl, and can get the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is a girl of unexceptionable character; understands her business well, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first rate cook; no objection to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 93 Union Court, (2d floor) University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as regular laundress; understands French fluting; is a good ironer of shirts. Wages from $9 to $10, City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Understands her business perfectly.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply, for two days, at No. 163 East 26th st., third floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIvate family, by a young woman, to do general housework; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 77 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 5 Attorney-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as nurse and chambermaid; can be highly recommended. Call or address for two days at 918 Broadway, near 21st st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, and is willing to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 467 2d-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMan as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children, or chambermaid and waiting for a small family. Inquire at No. 113 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AT THE ORIGINAL BROADWAY EMployment Institute—No 424 Broadway, eight years established, employers generally will find at all times any number of select German, English, Irish and Scotch male and female help. Conducted on business principles by MORRIS CORNELY, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post office. Also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen, waiters, &c., constantly on hand and of the best character.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A steady, sober man, with the best of recommendations of had charge of extensive places in past fifteen years, as my reference will show; I am a man that is thoroughly acquainted with all parts of the business, no objections to take charge of a farm, with the garden department. Address a note to G. F., 15 Johnst., will be attended to, for this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well; no objections to the country. Also, a young man a situation to work on a farm and make himself generally useful; both have good reference, wages moderate. Call at No. 180 Broadway, up stairs, 3d floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable single man, of long experience in both the old and this country; he thoroughly understands horses in all their difficulty; can break and train them in any shape; has the best of reference; no objection to the country, and to make himself generally useful. Address P. C., Box No 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INDUStrious young man, a Protestant, a situation to go in the country, as coachman and gardener; is a good gardener and milker; has lived a number of years in the above capacity with his last employer, and knows his business; wages reasonable and will come well recommended. Address, for two days, T. A., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE, YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and training of horses perfectly; would assist in a garden and make himself generally useful. Can be highly recommended; wages not so much an object as a steady situation. Call at 149 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as porter in a dry goods or fancy warehouse; good reference given by applying to C. B. Miller & Co., No. 23 Cortlandt st. Wages no object, as a comfortable situation is more desired.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man as coachman and gardener; can milk cows and make himself useful on a gent eman's place. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS DOUBLE ENtry bookkeeper, cashier, or clerk, by a competent person aged 27; refers to former employers, for whom he has held responsible positions. Address C. D. B., *Courier and Enquirer* Office.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S PLACE; CAN write a good hand; quick at figures; good recommendations. Address PORTER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office, until employed. N. B.—Any other light business would be accepted by the applicant.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 80 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is honest, sober and industrious, and a careful driver; has recommendations for the above qualifications. Address P. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a first-class commission house; is well acquainted with the French and Spanish languages. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JOBBING CARPENter and painter, and is willing to be generally useful. Address No. 179 Laurens-st., front basement.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice chests, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, or well-educated Irish middle-aged woman; one who thoroughly understands taking care of small children; to one of a kind disposition, and who can bring unexceptionable references, a first-rate and comfortable situation is open. The family live in the country four months during the summer—City in winter. Address W. F., Box No. 1,360 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOAPMAKER TO GO to Georgetown, D. C.; he must be accustomed to the use of steam, and one who can make all kinds of resin, soft, and the common kinds of fancy soap and candles; who, in the absence of the manager, can take charge of the affairs. Apply, until Monday next, to JOHN KING of William, at the Forest Armstrong & Co's., No. 80 and 82 Chambers st., New-York.

WANTED.—A MARRIED MAN IS WANTED AS coachman for a gentleman's family, within ten miles of the City; he must thoroughly understand a coachman's work and be willing to make himself useful; he and his wife will occupy a cottage on the place; none but such as can come well recommended need apply. Call between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 7 Beaver-st., up stairs, back office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, about 18 or 17 years of age, a good penman, who can keep books, and would be willing to make himself useful, address J. C. MARSH, No 23 John-st., by letter only, in handwriting; none but English need apply.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL, TO COOK, WASH and iron in a small private family; must understand her business, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 28 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO INTO THE COUNtry; must be a good washer and ironer. Protestant preferred. Wages liberal. Apply at No. 76 Chambers st.

ENERY CLERK—AN A NO. 1 CLERK IS wanted in a staple dry goods house; none other need apply. Address Box No. 265 Post-office, with name and reference.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR AMERICAN WOMAN about 30 years of age, for nurse and seamstress. One accustomed to the care of children and can furnish good references, can apply at No. 76 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin square.

CAPONISING FOWLS.—WANTED, A PERSON fully competent to perform the operation and teach others. Address R. M. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance. $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry D. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and Payne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by

CHARLES V. MAPES,
Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

IN PRESS—BY T. J. CROWEN,
A LOST LOVE.
By ASHFORD OWEN.
From the London Athenæum,

"A Lost Love" is a story full of grace and genius. We recommend readers to get the book for themselves. No outline of the story would give any idea of its beauty.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A YOUNG FRENCH professor, a graduate of a university, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and who can give the best references, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language. He has certificates of his special talent in teaching and interesting children from 8 to 10 years of age. He would accept a situation in a wealthy family, or give lessons in town. Address PROFESSEUR FRANCAIS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. LOCK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway, F. MARTINELLI, Principal.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, English, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

A YOUNG LADY RESIDING IN BROOKlyn having a few hours daily at her disposal would be happy to instruct a few children at their own residences, in rudiments of the English language. Address H. G., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—LESSONS IN OIL AND pastel painting, also drawing in every style. The advertiser has studied in France, and taught successfully in New-York for some time. For terms apply to or address ARTIST, Mrs. Hadden's, New Rochelle.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN EN gaged eight years as traveling tutor in several noblemen's families in Europe and one year as visiting teacher in New-York, wishes a resident tutorship, or a class of 8 or 10 in the country. In addition to the various branches of an English education; he teaches Latin, Greek, French and mathematics. Terms moderate. Address SIGMA, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE, QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE and education for a teacher, and now first-assistant in a first class public school of this City, desires to change his position for one where his classical and mathematical attainments would be available. School officers willing to pay a liberal salary, if suited. Address G. D. F., Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER, DESIROUS OF acquiring the practice of the French language, and willing to spend the vacations in a French school in the country, would find a good opportunity of doing so by applying, before 1 o'clock, at the French Institute, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, New-York.

WANTED—A WELL-RECOMMENDED FEMALE teacher, for District School at Richmond, Staten Island. None need apply except they have had experience in teaching in a public or district school; salary $40. For particulars, apply to S. D. STEPHENS, P. M., Richmond, S. I.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, who has had some experience in teaching, and who bears testimonials of competency from gentlemen of high character and position, desires a situation as teacher of the classics or English branches. Address T. H. P., No. 107 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a German lady, much experienced in tuition, in a private family; she teaches English, German, French and music in all its branches. Good references. Address H. L., No. 192 Stanton st.

A GENTLEMAN OF CLASSICAL EDUCAtion, with some acquaintance with modern languages, desires a position as teacher. Address Box No. 183 Williamstown, Mass.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

XXI. YEARS' LEASE,
NO. 865 BROADWAY, FOR SALE.
Apply to R. S. EMMETT, No. 45 William st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILLIGOLY, No 78 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT house in Clinton-st., opposite Rutgers place; one of the most desirable residences in the VIIth Ward; house in first rate order; has all the modern improvements; gas, bath, &c. Possession 1st of August. Address, for one week, M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO 125 Mercer-st.; is well adapted for a hotel, boarding-house, saloon or club-house, or for a light manufacturing business; rent moderate. Apply to M. E. READ, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWNstone house No. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES ON THE FIRST, second and third floors of No. 18 William st., corner of Beaver. Apply in the building to EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD.

TO LET.—THE LARGE ROOM NO. 204 BLEECKER-st.; suitable for public meetings, lodges, &c. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN CARR, No. 1 Cottage-place.

TO LET—IN GOLD-ST., NO. 45, THE FIRST floor, with or without steam power. Room 17 feet wide and 80 feet deep. Apply on the premises.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-five years of age, of a respectable family, fine looking, well educated, and of moral habits, possessing a fortune sufficient to support a family in luxury, wishes to make the acquaintance of some young lady, with a view to matrimony. He is fastidious in taste, neat in dress of a very social disposition, and feels deeply the necessity of uniting his fortunes with some young lady who is kind, modest and forgiving. She must not be over 25 years of age, of medium size, well formed, pretty, intelligent, and of a kind true heart and "lively as a cricket," fond of music and society; money is no object. Any lady who meets this description and is desirous of forming an alliance with a true, warm hearted New-Yorker, full of hope and ambition, is requested to address F. WEBB, Bently Dispatch, Madison-square Post-office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE THIRD Ward of Jersey City, six blocks from the Ferry, two three-story and basement brick houses; also, one three-story English basement house, with all the modern improvements handsomely finished, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Carpenter and Builder, corner of York and Henderson, Jersey City.

FOR SALE, TRADE, OR LEASE—A FIRST-rate old stand, with garden now in operation; has a bar and refreshment-room on the English plan; best location in Brooklyn, near the City Hall; would suit a German; everything complete for business; terms easy. Apply to H. J. ANSLEY, No. 181 Water-st., or No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front mansions on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements. And is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 48th-st.; house 20x48; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 88 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH side of 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., at a very low price. This is a rare opportunity to purchase a house very cheap. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th-av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Capable of running 400 bushels per day; has been thoroughly overhauled and is ready for immediate use; terms easy. Apply at No. 228 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean, the grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1½ miles from depôt, with dwelling-house 40x35, carriage house, barn, &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 50 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., with 12 acres of land, $4,000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; the brook forms the southern boundary, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Ease of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 63 miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; bathing at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and thrifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $2,200. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat, with 14 acres of land, near Rahway, N. J. All kinds of fruit, an excellent garden, a abundance of shade, a never-failing spring at the house, new barn built house, arched parlors, marble mantels, &c.; ½ mile from depôt; price $6,000; terms easy.

E. G. LOCKE, No. 29 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SPENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property, consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged. CALDWELL & JANES, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Coxsackie Landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order. Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or H. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, a short distance from this City, for sale. Extensive grounds, out-buildings, &c.; situation superb. House roomy and convenient, furniture at valuation at option of purchaser and terms easy. Apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor house, between 9 and 10 A. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property, in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st

TO LET—FORT WASHINGTON—NEAR THE DEpôt, with fine river views, and other advantages, a neat cottage-house of ten rooms, with a large stable. Rent to let November 1, only $200. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 39 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—FOR A small family, for July, August and September. Rent must be moderate, location healthy, and access easy from the City. Address J. GRAY, care of William Gill, No. 188 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

RYE, N. Y.—A SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE WITH one acre, situated in the Village of Milton, two miles from Rye station, with a splendid road. House in fine order. Barn and carriage house adjoining. To be sold cheap. W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON. A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 122 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS OWNING FARMS.—The demand at present for farms by those wishing to purchase renders it necessary for me to apply to owners of farms, desirous of selling, to send a full description of their property immediately. Farms are wanted in every section of the country, and having prompt and personal attention given by me makes it advantageous to dispose of property through me. Call on or address W. L. SEYMOUR, Real Estate Broker, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FARM FOR SALE IN CENTRAL NEW-York.—Two hundred and twenty acres, situated between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, on the Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike, nine miles from Ithaca, and two miles from Port Dep sit. Buildings are new, consisting of house, coach-barn and farm barns. The dwelling is large, built in modern style, elevated—overlooking the entire farm and surrounding country; yard and grounds are tastefully ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and a fine orchard in rear. The farm has no line between two streams which water the fields on either side. No swamp or waste land; loam soil of excellent quality, and in highest state of cultivation; fences in model order. A farm road passes through the centre, dividing it into equal parts. One half would be sold with the buildings fenced. It is eligibly situated, 12 hours from New-York City and New York and Erie Railroad, and 8 hours from Albany and New York Central Railroad, Canada Lake steamboat, Port Dep sit landing. For further particulars, inquire of HENRY A. SMITH, No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York; or address H. D. BASTO, Trumansburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 200 ACRES, 3 miles from the New Haven Railroad Depôt, at Greenwich, Conn. It is on high ground, and is watered by never failing springs. The improvements consist of a large mansion, barn, carriage house, sheds, &c.; also a tenement house. A large proportion of the purchase-money may remain on the property. Also, two small farms near Mount Vernon Depôt

CALDWELL & JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5, or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to

SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown, fish-pond, good buildings, and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—BRICK OR stone, full front; location between 2d and 6th avs., and ranging from 8th to 14th sts.; price $12,000 to $15,000. If a basement house must not be less than 20 feet wide. Address JOHN FIDENOR, Box No. 1,113 Lower Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—IMMEDIATELY, A handsomely furnished house, below 18th st., to Nos. 1 with the privilege of rent. Apply to F. C. YZQUIERDO, No. 53 Beaver st., Room 16, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HATTERS ATTEND.—THE REGULAR MEETing of the Hat Finishers' Trade Association will be held at Pythagoras Hall, Nos. 134 and 136 Canal st., east of the Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 14, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, by the officers.

J. W. SUMNER, President.
JAMES F. MELVIN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER!
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After having every kind of Restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if no, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c. Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle—the medium holds at least 30 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bot le.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishm nt) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England.

for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, depôt No 174 Greenwich-st., New York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PERFECT WATCHES.

Made by B. J. Warner & Fred Marshall of London, unsurpassed for time and durability, having received the approbation of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, for sale by W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

PATENT MANGLES,

New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

YACHT FOR SALE—A SIDE-WHEEL BOAT, with two of Ericsson's caloric engines; can go between 7 to 8 miles an hour, at an expense of 40 cents a day; 48 feet long, 8 feet beam; is in through order, has just been repainted; sold on account of the owner building another. Can be seen at Colins' Wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River. For particulars, inquire at No. 53 Walker-st., any day for a week, between the hours of 12 and 1.

DRUGS, PAINTS, &C.—STOCK AND LEASE of store, a first-rate location, North river side, would be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to a responsible party. A good cash and short time business can be done with a moderate capital. Address with real name, NORTH RIVER, care Mr. Wright, New York-Post-office

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.—The ship GOLDEN RULE, taking as passengers Bishop Boone and his party will sail from Pier No. 47, East River, (foot of Clinton-st.) THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, July 13, 1859, at 10 o'clock.

HOW TO GET A PATENT—NOT A MERELY advertising primer, but a carefully written synopsis of Patent Law, sent free on application. American and European patents obtained, on reasonable terms, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

CIGARS! CHOICE HAVANA!! PRINCES and German cigars!!! of all styles and brands, for sale low. Also tobacco, snuff, and other articles pertaining to the trade. MOSES SWEETSER, Manufactur

AUCTION SALES.

M. DOUGHTY,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and assortment of handsome parlor, chamber and dining furniture, tapestry, Brussels and velvet carpets, Oilcloths, crockery and glassware; mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c.

Also, on THURSDAY, July 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 40 North 7th-st., Williamsburgh, the entire genteel furniture of a family declining housekeeping. Particulars in catalogues at house morning of sale. Sale absolute.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a black mare, about 5 years old this Spring; 14½ hands high; kind and gentle in single and double harness, or under the saddle; is a good, free traveler, and sold only for want of use.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No 454 Canal st., all the genteel furniture, &c; of a large house, fine tapestry and other carpets, oilcloths, three pianos, pier glass, lace curtains, bedsteads, bedding, dressing bureaus, China, glass, silver-ware, dining room and kitchen furniture; also, old wines, &c.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 293 Broadway, a fine collection of oil-paintings, by some of the most talented artists of the day. The paintings must be removed by 5 P. M., the building now being taken down for widening Reade st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 44 Cortlandt st., a very desirable assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, July 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT Confectionery, Restaurant and Ice Cream establishment, covering the whole lot of ground, and 5 years' lease of the premises, No. 244 Grand st. The Saloon department is elegantly and tastefully furnished, well ventilated, and will seat over one hundred persons. Location for business unsurpassed. For further information apply on the premises, to E. T. FANNING.

A MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE ARTICLES—Which are always in demand and sell readily for cash, will take a partner with a few thousand dollars, or he will dispose of his business, which is well established, with numerous customers. One or two gentlemen, with $6 000 to $10 000 can double the capital the first year. Direct Box No. 3 75, Post-office, New-York.

$2,500—A PARTNER IS WANTED IN AN ESTABLISHED business in this City. A party that can take charge of the books and correspondence can find an opportunity for a perfectly safe investment. Must will pay him handsomely, by addressing A. B. & CO., Box No. 101 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS habits and experience, and who can command from $5,000 to $10,000, a salaried position in some manufacturing or other establishment to the interests of which he would devote his entire time. Address S., Box No. 2,275 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING SCHOOL, HALF an hour's distance from New-York, on account of the ill health of the Principal. A competent party, with $200 to $700, can here find a fair start in life at once. For particulars, inquire at Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery

PORTER-HOUSE FOR SALE—AN EXCELlent stand, being on West st., opposite one of the principal ferry houses; good reasons for selling. Cheap for cash.

JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS HOTEL on Broadway For particulars, inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-law, No. 229 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO late; the lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder working "TRIBSMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. ETON,
No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa &c. &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 3 Dix-st. New York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one week in less than six hours. It roots out the poison, (as taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pain in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is used simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the real cause of early indiscretion, excesses and other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it"—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS MILLER, No. 438 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND AMERICA ADVICE AND MEDICAL GUIDE, 80th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction European Hospital practice; quacks fathomed; their deceptions and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three doors above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"SUN" PRESCRIPTION.—
CHOLERINE MIXTURE.

Many persons, during the Summer season, make their meals principally of Vegetables and Fruit; in consequence Dysentery and Diarrhœa are very prevalent. Much suffering may be averted by taking, on the first symptoms of an attack, from 10 to 15 drops of this Cholerine Mixture, which will not fail to give relief in all cases. The writer of this has personally derived the greatest benefit from it in a severe attack of Diarrhœa and knows of many cases where it has performed speedy cures. Price 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by A. B and D. SANDS & Co., Druggists, 141 William st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all afflicted, that by consulting Dr WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 483 Broadway, three doors below Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD.—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXture.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 237 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—UNPRINcipled scoundrels have put out a vile counterfeit. Remember we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn the genuine can only be had of HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been on agent for ten years. If you are deceived after this caution it's your own fault. JOHN PYNE & CO., Sole proprietors No. 100 Nassau-st., N.Y.

DR. JOHN HART HAS REMOVED FROM East Broadway to No. 27 Market-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.

Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

STEAMERS.

FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER DAY GROVE, and SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. MOODY, Capt. LONGSTREET, LEAVE

HARLEM			PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.	
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.

A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.

The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10 9:30 A. M.	Sun. (H.L.) July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 5:40 A. M.
Wednesday, July 13 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 14 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 5:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19 6 P. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 P. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	Wednesday, July 6 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 7 12:30 P. M.	Thurs day, July 7, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Sun. (L.B.) July 10 9 30 A. M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 5:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15 9:30 P. M.
Saturday July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island Sound, Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY Steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *vid* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7. Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 38, East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, CAPT. S. BLAKEman, leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, July 5, at 12 o'clock; 12th, at 11 A. M.; 14th, at 11 A. M.; 16th, 12:30 P. M., for East Neck, Stoney Brook, and Port Jefferson. Stages connect as usual.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—J. WATTS DE PEYSTER against ALEXANDER S. MACOMB, CATHERINE DE NAVARRE MACOMB, SUSAN MACOMB, PHILIP KEARNEY, AGNES KEARNEY his wife, ARCHIBALD K KEARNEY, sole surviving Trustee, Executor, &c., and ESTELLE DE PEYSTER, wife of J. Watts de Peyster.—Sale in Partition.—In pursuance of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made in the above entitled cause, at a Special Term held in the City of New York on the 5th day of May, 1859, I, the referee by the said decree appointed, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1859, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, auctioneer, the following described valuable real estate described in the said decree as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel and tract of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: All that certain mansion-house and lot of ground situate in the First (formerly West) Ward of the City of New-York, and opposite to the Bowling-green in the Broadway, and containing in front forty (40) feet eight (8) inches, and in the rear forty (40) feet and one (1) inch, and extending in length from Broadway to Green-wich st., be the same more or less, and bounded to the south ward by the house and lots of Archibald Kennedy, Esq. and to the north by the house and grounds of Robert Livingston, Esq., as the same are described or conveyed in and by a certain deed made and executed by Henry Laight, Philip Kearney and Frederick De Peyster, the executors of John Watts, deceased, to Philip Kearney, Esq., Susan Macomb and John Watts de Peyster, bearing date the 7th day of October, 1842 and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 430 of Conveyances, page 370, Dec. 19, 1842, and being the premises now known as No. three (3) Broadway, in the City of New York together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in way appertaining.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, Referee.

JAMES MULFORD, Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—ROCKLAND COUNTY.—GARRET I. BLAUVELT, plaintiff, against EMILIANO P. SEGAMINI GREGORIO GUISTO, otherwise called GUISTO GREGORIO & JOHN BORTANO and MADALENA, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOHN BORTANO: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said County of Rockland, at Clarkstown, in said County, on the 3d day of January, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland in the State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1859. HORATIO G. PRALL,

je8 law6w W* Plaintiff's Attorney, Nyack, N. Y.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

RAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent,

jy6-law10w W Watertown, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1859. WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.

jy6-law6m W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859. DORETTE MAHLMANN,

ap6-law6m W* Administratrix.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE.—A PERFECT SADDLE horse for sale. Owner going to Europe. Unexceptionable in all respects. Six years old; color, iron gray; half Arab; carries a lady. Price $300. Apply to W. M NEILL, No. 50 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CALECHE, NEARly new; can be used as a barouche or closed carriage. Can be seen at the stable corner 27th-st. and Broadway.

LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.

The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.

Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:

"LIVERPOOL, June 23, 1859.

The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms. Signed

BATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES, PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. E. HIND,
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."

Freight will be taken at current rates.

For freight or passage apply to

RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August, 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 0
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50
No charge for Berths State-rooms extra, each $1.	

DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage $15 | Deck $6

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The EASELLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 16.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, GEORGIA AND SAVANNAH.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 16, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $33 50; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $21; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations. $15 through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds Thursday, July 21.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 9th July, (about the 21st July)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	35

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson. Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 13th inst. at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 868 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, Engrained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c, for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORESTOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c at No. 133 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.

Also,

PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.

All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the

PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

LECTURES.

BENEFIT OF THE ITALIAN FUND.—LECture by Professor GUGLIELMO GAJANI, LL. D., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, at 8 o'clock, at the Church of the Puritans, Union square. Subject—*The Present Struggle in Italy and its Leaders.*

Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the principal hotels, bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.

MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE B. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equirox 3 700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.

This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which constination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.

W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOG

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Charges against Quartermaster Cross—The next Census—Expected Duel between O. Jennings Wise and P. Hayden, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12.

Major OSBORNE CROSS, Quartermaster in the United States Army, against whom charges of malfeasance in office have been preferred, will not resign, as intimated in a previous dispatch, but will stand his trial before a Court-martial, which has been ordered to-day for that purpose. Major CROSS admits great carelessness in signing vouchers without proper examination, but denies any evil intent. Some of these vouchers or certificates proved to be fraudulent.

Señor MEJIA, the Mexican Minister, is confined to his bed by sickness.

Viscount QUILLIARD, the French *Charge d'Affaires*, in new in New-York. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12.

The late Congress has appropriated only $15,000 as a preliminary to taking the next census, for the preparation of blank forms, instructions to marshals, &c. Ample time will be allowed for the selection of reliable deputies, and such arrangement will be made by the Secretary of the Interior as will secure the prosecution of the work with more perfectness than heretofore. Many applications have been made for employment as clerks, but the Census Bureau will not be organized until next year, when the returns shall begin to be received.

There is authority for the assertion that, however desirable the acquisition of Lower California may be to the Administration, no such proposition is now pending between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, as has been stated.

Secretary FLOYD'S health is slightly improved, and he will return to Washington to accompany the President to Bedford Springs on Monday.

The President has recognized FREDERICK KUHNE as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Cassel at New-York.

The Mexican Minister is ill.

The Mayor of Washington having received a dispatch from the Mayor of Richmond, that O. JENNINGS WISE, and P. HAILETT had left to fight a duel, and would probably proceed to the neighborhood of Washington. He caused warrants to be issued for their arrest in case they should come this way. The officers are now on the look-out for them.

Affairs in Newark.

STILL ANOTHER MURDER—FIRE—SUN-STROKE.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, July 12.

We seem to be in the midst of a murder carnival. But a few weeks ago PATRICK MAUD shot and killed his sister in the Fifth Ward. A little later PETER MILLER, a German, was stabbed and killed at a picnic in the Eleventh Ward, by one HENRY KAUFMANN, who is supposed to have fled to Canada. On the 4th inst. CHARLES ROBINSON, an estimable citizen, was brutally murdered in the suburbs of the Third Ward, by some unknown parties, and now we have to add another to this fearful list of crime. On Saturday last a young man named STEPHEN CUNNINGHAM was beaten so badly by one JOHN ADAMS, that he died of his wounds this morning. The affray occurred in a grog-shop in Canal-street, in the Fourth Ward. ADAMS has escaped. The Coroner's jury is in session this afternoon.

The Coroner's Jury, this afternoon, rendered a verdict that STEPHEN CUNNINGHAM'S death resulted from blows received at the hands of JAMES ADAMS. ADAMS has been arrested; he is an old offender, having been in the State Prison for grand larceny.

At about 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a four-story brick addition to the extensive jewelry establishment of CARTER & HALL, corner of Mulberry-park and Durand streets, which was completely gutted, destroying dies and tools to the amount of $8 000. The loss on the building is about $2,000, fully insured, principally in New-York offices,—the Howard, City, and Manhattan Companies.

A German, named BRUNER, was sunstruck yesterday, and died in the evening. Several other cases of prostration have occurred, though none of them were fatal.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, July 12.

The Vermont Republican State Convention assembled at Brattleboro to day. Ex-Governor FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury, presided, with W. H. PENNIMAN, of Wixdoski, and B. W. BARTHOLOMEW, of Washington, as Vice-Presidents, and C. J. GLEASON, A. N. SWAIN, of Bellows Falls, and J. T. C. COOK, of Bennington, as Secretaries. The present State Officers were re-nominated as follows:

For Governor—HILLARD HALL, of Bennington.
Lieutenant-Governor—BARNABAS MARTIN, of Chelsea.
Treasurer—HENRY M. BATES, of Montpelier.

The resolutions reiterate the Philadelphia platform; condemn the extravagance and pro-Slavery character of the Buchanan Administration; maintain the right of naturalized citizens to protection against the Cass doctrine, and approve a homestead law.

The Great New-England Trade Sales at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 12.

The great New-England trade sales at auction commence to-morrow. The programme for the day, embracing boots and shoes, glassware and carriages. The grand sale of dry goods, in Faneuil Hall, will commence Thursday and continue Friday and Saturday. Merchants are present from every State in the Union: the hotels are crowded and an active business is anticipated. A steamboat excursion down the harbor and other social hospitalities will be tendered to strangers by the City authorities.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 12.

The steamship *Empire City* is below, with Havana dates of the 8th inst. The news is unimportant.

Sugar was buoyant, and all qualities had slightly advanced.

Sterling Exchange was 15 per cent. premium, and on New-York 4½ per cent.

Funeral of the Rev. Joseph Belcher.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12.

The funeral of the Rev. JOSEPH BELCHER, D. D., an eminent author and clergyman, took place from the first Baptist Church this afternoon. It was attended by a large concourse of his friends. The deceased was father to the Pastor of the Baldwin-place Baptist Church of Boston.

Marriage of Peter Cagger.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 12.

The political and social circles have been greatly stirred to-day by a matrimonial affair. PETER CAGGER, the well-known politician and lawyer, was married this morning to the sister of Wm. CASSIDY, the equally well-known editor of the *Atlas and Argus*.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 12.

The mails per the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* will close at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not sail until about 11. Dispatches forwarded so as to reach here by 10 A. M. on that day, will be sent out in her.

False Report of a Murderer's Arrest.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, July 12.

The rumor that LAND, the murderer of FLANAGAN, had been arrested, is without foundation.

Perseverance Hose Company in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 12.

Perseverance Hose Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here this evening, and received a cordial welcome from the Fire Department and citizens generally

Fire.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, July 12.

Last night, at Straight Shore, St. John, N. B., six dwellings were burnt. All insured.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 12.

The United States Mail Steamship *Augusta* arrived below at 2 o'clock, P. M., and is coming up.

A POLICEMAN ATTACKED BY A RUFFIAN.—Wm. Murphy, who, it is alleged has twice served the State in the Prison at Sing-Sing, whence he a fortnight ago returned to the City, threatened to take the life of Officer Boyle, of the Fifth Ward. The policeman, late on Sunday night, had been asked to arrest a disorderly woman in Worth-street. As he was about to do so, Murphy approached, and in a blustering manner told the officer that if he attempted to take the woman away, his life should be the forfeit. Regardless of the ruffian's threats, the officer took the woman into custody, but was immediately knocked down by a blow on the temple, dealt by Murphy. The officer quickly recovered his feet and caused Murphy to capitulate by freely using his club. The rowdy was taken to the station-house, and a large dirk-knife was found under his vest. He was arraigned before Alc. Brady, at the Tombs, and committed in default of $1,000 bail, to answer for the assault on the officer, and for an attempt to rescue a prisoner.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—Mr. FRANK B. NEWELL, a merchant, of No. 192 Broadway, made a complaint yesterday before Alderman SMITH, at the Lower Police Court, against a man who represented himself as JOHN J. HARRIS, of New-Bedford, Mass. Mr. NEWELL alleges that he received an order by telegraph three weeks ago to forward some goods to the above-named address, at New-Bedford. He filled the order, sent the goods by express, and told the expressman to demand payment on delivery. A day or two afterwards Mr. NEWELL received another dispatch from New-Bedford, stating that HARRIS could not pay cash, but would give his note for the amount, and referred to Messrs. HERMAN BROTHERS, of Barclay-street, for information as to his responsibility. HERMAN BROTHERS attested to Mr. HARRIS' standing as a merchant, and Mr. NEWELL accepted the note. On Monday a man representing himself as Mr. HARRIS called on Mr. NEWELL, said he would take up the note, and purchase more goods for cash, which he did to the value of $228, giving in payment a check for $300 on the Bank of North America, and promising to pay a small balance in the morning. HARRIS was anxious to have the goods forwarded to New-Bedford that afternoon by express. Learning that it was too late, he asked that they be sent to HERMAN BROTHERS, where other goods were being packed for him, so that all his purchases might be placed in one case. Mr. NEWELL sent his boy with the bundle to Messrs. HERMAN'S store, and HARRIS accompanied him. On the way the latter suddenly remembered that he had left the note at Mr. NEWELL'S store, and asked the boy to run back for it while he remained with the bundle. The lad unhesitatingly complied, but had scarce proceeded a hundred feet, when he observed HARRIS take up the goods, enter a coach and drive off. Suspecting HARRIS was a swindler, the boy followed, but fearing the man would escape he called the Police and had him arrested. Messrs. HERMAN BROTHERS say the accused bears no resemblance to Mr. JOHN J. HARRIS of New-Bedford, and regret that Mr. NEWELL should have been made the victim of any misapprehension on their part. Of course, the check, upon presentation at the Bank, was pronounced worthless, and the prisoner was committed for examination.

THE PROPOSED WIDENING AND EXTENSION OF GOLD-STREET.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday at 2 P. M. to hear argument for and against the proposed extension and widening of Gold street from Wall-street to Maiden-lane and thence to Pearl or Madison streets. A large number of property-owners appeared and disputed the mooted question with unction. Mr. OCKERHAUSEN appeared to represent thirteen lots on Gold and Rose streets, on which his sugar refinery stands. He was opposed to the extension as proposed, because it would ruin his business. It would ruin improvements of his own and others residing in the neighborhood to the amount of $200,000. He favored an extension which should adhere more to the line of Gold-street, but opposed the project of cutting a straight avenue through with so much detriment to property. On the other hand it was contended that it was desirable directly to connect Corlears Hook and Wall-street, that Wall-street would continue to be the banking street of the City for a century at least, and Canal-street would not take its place as it had been predicted. Alderman BOOLE said the Committee would examine the line of the proposed improvement, and present a report at an early day.

STREET CLEANING.—The City Inspector has taken the entire supervision of the cleaning of the streets' and intends that hereafter Broadway, the Bowery, and Chatham, Fulton and Nassau streets, and the other principal business thoroughfares, shall be swept thoroughly every night with Smith's sweeping machine. The other streets down town will be cleaned every other night. Mr. DELAVAN will endeavor to have the sprinkling of the streets hereafter prohibited. He says if they are clean there is no need of it, and that its only effect is to make them dirty. He will also request the shop-keepers on Broadway to have their stores swept out at the close of business hours in the evening, instead of in the morning; in this way the dirt from each store will be mingled with that which is carried away from Broadway at night, and will not be emptied into the street, as it is now, after the latter has just been swept.

A NUISANCE IN THE SECOND-AVENUE.—The Second-avenue is one of the finest thoroughfares o the City—at least to Thirtieth-street, or thereabouts Why is it that the residents in that avenue are subjected, daily, to the nuisance of wild oxen, driven by infuriated rowdies? The oxen and their drivers overflow the sidewalks, and make human life very precarious. Especially this is the case on the block between St. Mark's-place and Ninth-street, where, yesterday, three overdriven cows failed in their legitimate progress to the slaughter-house, and endured several hours of torture before they went to the sausage shops and the cheap butchers. Scarcely a day passes that some cruelty on this avenue, in the neighborhood of St. Mark's-place, does not awake the indignation of the residents. Will the Superintendent of the Police attend to this?

THE YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL AMERICAN UNION CLUB—whose motto is "Never say die," met at their head-quarters, Convention Hall, Wooster-street, on Monday night, and nominated the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN T. PHILLIPS.
Vice-President—Joseph Forbes.
Second Vice-President—W. H. Barry.
Recording Secretary—A. S. Bodine.
Corresponding Secretary—J. A. Simpson.
Treasurer—J. B. McLellan.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Victor Johnson.

MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.—The attention of the Harbor Police was yesterday attracted by a signal of distress on the ship *Glad Tidings*, Captain NELSON, arrived Monday from New-Orleans, and lying in the stream nearly opposite Fulton Ferry. Boat's crew No. 8, Coxswain SMILEY, immediately went off to the vessel, and found the crew in a state of mutiny. The seamen had refused to work, and the mates, in attempting to force them, had been set upon and beaten. Two of the most unruly were arrested and committed for trial by the United States Commissioner. The ringleader, however, escaped in a small boat before the Police reached the vessel.

A QUEER WAY TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A girl named MARIA GILLEN, eleven years of age, residing at No. 275 East Thirteenth street, in a fit of despondency attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by throwing herself into a vault connected with an outhouse. Her situation was discovered, and she was drawn out of the vault and medical aid was summoned. After an hour's exertion the physician succeeded in bringing her to consciousness, when she stated the reason she attempted to take her life was because of the ill-treatment of her step-mother.

DIED FROM BEING RUN OVER.—THOMAS GALBRAITH, 27 years of age, died at the City Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received on the 29th of last May, in Oliver-street. GALBRAITH alleges that he was standing on the platform of Car No. 18, Second-avenue Railroad, when some unknown person pushed him off. He fell before the wheel, and his right leg was horribly mangled, so that amputation was performed about five weeks ago. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The Board adjourned to meet yesterday afternoon, but there was no quorum present and no business was transacted. During the week ending the 21 inst., 37 inmates of the Institutions have died, 1,540 have been discharged, 101 have been sent to the Penitentiary and six to the State Prison; while 1,716 were admitted to the Institutions, making the present total 7,052, being an increase of 32 over the last week.

TARGET BEARER KILLED.—A colored man named MITCHELL, residing in Houston-street, near Avenue A, while returning with the Lion Bier Guards, from Hamilton square, early Monday evening, attempted to jump on a car on the Third-avenue Railroad, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, but slipped and fell beneath the car. He was picked up mangled in a shocking manner, and died in a few minutes.

THE MYSTERY OF THE HUMAN REMAINS.—The sink of the house in Thirty-second-street, in which the thigh and legs of a man were found, was, yesterday thoroughly overhauled in presence of Coroner JACKSON, the search resulting in the discovery of no other portions of the body. It is generally believed that the bones were thrown there by a student of medicine who, until recently, lived in the house, after he had used them for the purpose of obtaining anatomical knowledge.

WHERE'S THE CITY INSPECTOR?—A dead horse has been lying opposite 47 Laurens street, for two days past, and emits such a stench that many of the residents in the neighborhood have been compelled to move away. So reported the Captain of Police of the 8th Precinct to the Deputy Superintendent yesterday morning.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND.—Col. RYAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, has received permission from the General Government to occupy Bedloe's Island with his regiment for two weeks, commencing the latter part of August.

RUN OVER BY A CAR.—THOMAS CHEW was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, Monday evening, by the Sixth Precinct Police, having been run over by a Second-avenue car, near the Bowery Theatre, and badly injured.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—MARY DOLKVING, a German woman, living at No. 27 Carystie-street, drank a large quantity of oil of vitriol, on Monday evening, to end a life with which she was disgusted. She was removed to the City Hospital for reatment.

Trial of the Life-Preserving Stateroom.

The trial of this invention, which took place at the Battery yesterday afternoon, drew together a large crowd, among whom we noticed several shipowners, captains of steamers, and other nautical persons. The float on which the stateroom was placed was loaded heavily with chain-cables, the room being covered with light woodwork, corresponding to the hurricane-deck of a steamer At 3½ o'clock six persons entered the stateroom, one of whom was Mr. SMITH, the proprietor; the others were Capt. KING, formerly of the steamship *Washington*, Capt. PAYNE, who was one of the saved from the wreck of the *Central America*, Dr. JONES, of the *Scientific American*, R. H. TARRELL, Esq., and a reporter of the TIMES. Everything being ready, the door was shut and secured by screws upon the inside. A large opening at the top, and a common sideport being left open to admit the air. Mr. HALLOCK, the inventor, then opened the bottom valve, which, in a few moments, filled the float, and it begun to sink. As the float went down, the state-room, which has a sustaining power of five or six tons, floated, carrying off the light deck overhead, and swung clear of the imaginary wreck. At this instant an enthusiastic person from within, thankful no doubt for his preservation, showed his head through the hatchway, and, displaying a small American flag, called for three cheers on the new life preserving invention. The stateroom was kept in an upright position by the water secured in tanks at the bottom, and had no more motion than an ordinary boat There was space for twice the number that occupied the rooms, and they moved about, sat still, or climbed upon the outside as they felt inclined. After being towed about for some time, it was brought back and secured. Those who went into the state room expressed entire satisfaction with the experiment, and Capt. KING, who has had a life-experience upon the ocean, says it would float with entire safety in the roughest sea. Placed upon passenger steamers, it would, it is claimed, afford perfect security to the passengers in case of sudden collision or other accident, and would also furnish the means of preserving the specie and mails. It is provided with an illuminating apparatus for use at night, to attract the notice of passing vessels, and drifters or rudders worked from the inside, by which its motions can be directed, and which will serve as props when it is cast upon the shore. The proprietors have secured European as well as American patents.

Board of Supervisers.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a writ of peremptory *mandamus* was read, directing the Board to reduce the tax of $24,120 imposed upon the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York to $1 206, that being the proportionate tax upon the personal estate of that Company at the assessed value of $100,000 for the year 1855, instead of $2,000,000, the original assessed value inserted in the Assessment Roll for that year. It was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Justices Roosevelt and Mitchell presented claims for $11,250 and $8,250 respectively as additional compensation, under the resolution passed by the Board in 1852, for services as Justices of the Supreme Court at the rate of $1,500 per annum. They were referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

A resolution offered by Mr. PURDY, requesting the opinion of the Mayor with regard to the liability of the State for the payment of the claims of any portion of the old Police force, should judgment therefor be obtained against the Police Commissioners, who are appointed by the authorities of the State, was adopted.

The Special Committee on building the new City Hall, reported that the expenses incurred by the Commissioners of the City Hall, amounted to $250, of which $150 was for plans and maps for the building, and $100 was for an opinion by John McKeon with regard to the duties of the Commissioners. The report, to which was appended a resolution directing that $100 be paid to Mr. McKeon for his opinion, was adopted.

The bill of John Kelly, Sheriff, amounting to $8,059 24, was presented and referred.

The report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, in favor of giving $1,500 a year to the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, for extra clerk hire, and of fixing the salary of the Deputy Clerk of the same Court at $2,000 a year, from July 1, 1859, was laid over.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported in favor of raising, by tax, $193,820 20, to be applied towards defraying the necessary indebtedness incurred by the Commissioners of Records, and to complete the existing contract for the Register's Office. The report was laid over.

Mr. KENNEDY gave notice that, at the next meeting, he should move that two papers be selected in which to publish the session laws.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, in relation to the Tax Levy for 1859, making the usual appropriations for City and County expenditures, was presented and laid over. The total amount to be raised by tax according to law is $3,329,841 98.

The Board adjourned to Thursday at 3 P. M.

Police Reports.

AN UNNEIGHBORLY NEIGHBOR.—Louis Garde a German, who is engaged in the millinery business at No. 59 Division-street, yesterday afternoon in a fit of anger stabbed two ladies who lived next door, one in the face, the other in the hand. Garde, it is said, became enraged because the sick child of his neighbor, Mr. Samuel D. Hart, made a noise in the yard where its nurse was endeavoring to amuse it. Garde ordered the nurse to take the child away. Nurse refused. Garde thereupon thumped on the partition which separated his store from Mr. Hart's. Mr. Hart and his sisters ran out to learn the cause of the tumult, when Garde drew his knife on Mr. Hart. The sisters threw themselves between their brother and the wrathy German, and were wounded as before mentioned. Officer Cowan arrested Garde, and Justice BRENNAN committed him to answer in default of $1 000 bail.

PROBABLE FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—Early this morning a sailor named James Thompson, 27 years of age, inflicted a serious wound with a sheath-knife, upon Bridget Dudley, an abandoned woman, in a Fourth Ward brothel. Thompson was soon after arrested by officer McCracken and committed to the Tombs by Alderman Smith, to await the result of the injuries. The prisoner stated that he detected the woman with her hand in his pocket, endeavoring to steal his money, which so incensed him that he stabbed her. The wound was made in the woman's right breast, penetrating the lung, and she was so dangerously injured that the physician who was called to attend her deemed it imprudent to remove her to the Hospital.

AUDACIOUS ATTEMPT TO RESCUE A PRISONER.—Edward Mann, with two others, named Moran and McCollough, yesterday made a bold attempt to rescue a comrade from the officer who was conveying him to Blackwell's Island. Mann and his companions in a small boat pulled quickly up to the prison barge, in charge of keeper Patrick McCrudden, and taking hold of their friend endeavored to pull him into their boat. After a hard fight the rescuers were overpowered and Mann was taken into custody. Justice BRENNAN held him for trial. Moran and McCollough escaped.

RIVER THIEVES.—Officers Holland and Lee of the Harbor Police about 5½ o'clock on Monday evening, saw two men, whom they knew as river thieves, in a row boat pulling in the direction of Weehawken, N. J. The police pursued them, when the occupants of the boat, seeing they would be overtaken if they remained on board, plunged into the water and swam to shore. The boat, which had been stolen, was restored to its owner.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Two men named James Dunn and Richard Mooney had a dispute yesterday afternoon, at No. 232 East Nineteenth-street, about some trivial affair, and as Mooney seemed to have the best of the argument, his adversary became very much enraged, and seizing a hatchet struck Mooney a blow in the forehead, inflicting a severe wound. Dunn was arrested by the Seventeenth Precinct Police, and Mooney was removed to the Hospital.

LEAD-PIPE THIEVES.—Patrick Callahan and James Leonard, boys, were committed by Justice BRENNAN, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. They were discovered in the house of John E. Holley, No. 180 Tenth-street, stealing lead-pipe from the basement.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Before the Hon. E. D. CULVER, City Judge—July 12.—*Ellen McGahn vs. Thomas McGin.*—This was an action brought to recover damages for summary ejectment by means of fraud from premises at the corner of Nassau and Adams streets. Under the charge of the Court the jury retired, with directions to answer the following questions:

1. Did the defendant, Thomas McGin, fraudulently procure, by the summary proceedings alleged in the complaint, the removal of the plaintiff from the possession of the premises described in the said proceedings?

2. If so, what damages has plaintiff sustained thereby?

Upon the return of the jury into Court, to the first question they answered—Yes. And they say they assess the damages, in favor of the plaintiff, at $500.

The Court granted an allowance of $45. The defendant is allowed twenty days to make a case, and in the meantime plaintiff's proceedings are stayed except to tax costs and file record and transcript.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 13.—Nos. 12, Remsen and Wife *vs.* The Williamsburgh Ferry Company; 13, McCormick *vs.* Backus; 14, Same *vs.* Same; 15, Bishop, Administratrix, *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 16, Levermich *vs.* Hill; 18, Hooton *vs.* Bartlett; 18½, Vanderhoef *vs.* The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Ferry Companies; 20, Kimball, Jr., and Wife, *vs.* Slattery; 21, Currie *et al. vs* Pease *et al.*; 22, Coughty *vs.* Remsen; 23, Shipman *vs.* Smith; 24, Miller *vs.* Denman; 25 Brown *vs.* Galloway; 26, Myers, Jr., *vs.* Beard.

SPECIAL TERM, CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge LOTT—*Decisions*—The People *ex rel.* The Hudson River Railroad Company *vs.* George F. Pierce, Overseer of Highways *et al*—Certiorari allowed.

Isaac Henderson and Margaret his wife *vs.* Caleb W. Jones, Sarah Ann Skillman *et al.*—Motion denied.

In the matter of the petition of Van Rensselear Schuyler, an infant, by his mother to sell part of her real estate.—Order entered for the appointment of Kate M. Schuyler special guardian, &c., on filing bond with two sureties in penal sum of $45 50 to be appraised by one of the Justices of this Court, and upon filing such bond, &c. It is referred to Mr. M. Ingraham to ascertain facts, &c., as required by rule 67 of Court.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. The special object of the meeting was to consider a proposition to extend the time of the annual vacation. A resolution was adopted directing the vacation to commence on the 16th inst. and to terminate on the first Monday in September. Directions were given for renovating the public school buildings, and to pay the teachers' salaries.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A foul stomach produces obstructions in the liver, irritation of the bowels, headache, nervous debility, emaciation, exhaustion—*death*. Arrest the *cause* of these terrible consequences with Holloway's irresistible Pills.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

WORTH[illegible]

"Bininger's *Old London Dock Gin*" superseded the so-called "Gins"—"Aromatic," "Medicated," &c., is now indorsed by all of the most eminent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities and diuretic) which belong to an *old* and pure Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & Co.,
(Established 1778,)
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[Advertisement.]

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Photographs,
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Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 12.

$7 250	Ohio State 6s	90	99⅛	58	Del & Hud. Canal Co. 88¾
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	88¾		50	do. 89
7,000	do.	89		50	Mich. Central R. 41⅜
4,000	Virginia 6s	94		200	do. 41¾
25 000	do.	94⅛		75	do. 42
17,000	do.	94¾		100	do. b60 42⅝
5,000	do.	s60	92⅞	350	do. b30 42
10,000	do.	2w	94	50	do. s60 41⅞
33,000	Missouri State 6s		83	50	do. b5 42
10 000	do.	b60	83	58	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. 8
2,000	do.		82⅞	200	M. So. & N. I. G. R. s30 25
5 000	do.	b30	82⅞	300	do. 25⅛
1,000	do.	b30	83	250	do. b30 25⅛
500	Brook. C. W. L.		101⅜	50	do. 25⅜
1,000	Erie R. C. B. '62.		16	400	do. s30 24⅜
5 000	Ill. C. R. B. s60		82⅜	249	do. 25
5,500	do.		83⅛	100	do. b60 25¼
1,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st M.		91	100	do. s10 25
3 000	Han. & St. J. R. B.		65	100	do. b30 25⅛
10	Ocean Bank		95	60	Panama Railroad 117
150	Pacific mail S. Co.		68⅜	43	Clev., Col. & Cin R. 91⅜
26	Am. Exch Bank		101⅛	300	Gal. & Chic. R. s10 64
7	do.		101	400	do. 64¼
100	N. Y. Central R.	b60	74	500	do. b30 64¼
1400	do.		74⅜	50	do. 64
200	do.	tw	74⅛	700	do. b60 64¼
680	do.	b60	74⅜	150	do. s30 63⅞
50	do.	s5	74	50	do. s15 64
100	do.	b7	74⅛	10	do. 63⅞
650	Hudson River R.		33	150	Chic. & Rock I. R. 60⅜
200	Reading R.	b60	42¾	100	do. s60 60
800	do.	b60	42⅜	750	do. b30 60¾
300	do.		42⅜	400	do. s15 60⅜
500	do.	s60	42	600	do. b60 60¾
100	do.		42¼	30	La Crosse & Mil. R. ⅜
250	do.		42⅜	100	Little Miami R. 85

SECOND BOARD.

$3 000	Indiana State 5s		85	750	Reading Rail'd. 43
5 000	Virginia 6s		94⅛	100	do. s60 42⅝
2 000	Missouri State 6s		83¾	300	do. b60 43⅛
10,000	Brook. C. W. Ln		100	600	do. b60 43⅜
20	Am. Exchange Bk.		101¾	40	Galena & Chic. R. 64
8	Lel. & Hud. Can. Co		69⅜	100	Mich. Central R. b10 42½
125	N. Y. Cent. R.		74⅛	50	do. s15 42⅛
200	Erie Railroad		63⅜	10	M. S. & N. I. G. S. 25⅜
150	Harlem R. Pref'd.		38¾	100	do. s10 25⅛
500	do.	b30	38⅜	100	do. s30 28⅜
100	do.		38⅞	150	do. b30 28⅜
50	Chic & R. Isl. R.	s15	60⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R. s60 25⅜
50	do.	s10	60⅞		

TUESDAY, July 12—P. M.

The improved demand for Stocks noticed yesterday was renewed to-day, and there was quite a large and well-distributed business done at a further advance in prices. The demand is met with less readiness than usual of late upon a sudden rise in the market, and some of the orders to buy were not executed to-day without a difference of ¼@1 ₱ cent. above the previous sales. Reading rose to 43@43¼ ₱ cent., and Hudson River to 33⅛@33⅜ ₱ cent., and for Missouri State Sixes 83½@83⅝ was bid cash and on buyers' option this afternoon. The sales of New-York Central were at 74⅛@74¼ ₱ cent., closing 74¼, about 4,000 shares done. The most decided strength on the Western list was again shown in Galena & Chicago and Chicago & Rock Island, with the addition, both in the morning and in the afternoon, of a demand for Michigan Central, at an advance of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales. Panama at the close was held for 118, the bid being 117 ₱ cent. The closing prices on the general Share list, compared with Saturday afternoon, are as follows:

Saturday and Tuesday.		Saturday and Tuesday.	
N. Y. Central	73⅝@74¼	Reading	41⅜@43
Hudson	31¾@33¾	Harlem Pref.	35½@35⅝
Rock Island	59¾@61	Missouri	82½@83⅛
Galena	63⅛@64	Mich. Cent	40¾@42¼
Mich. Guar.	24¼@25¾		

The market was again partially influenced by Foreign news, the latest advices by telegraph from Cape Race being made public, in a brief summary, through the afternoon papers. The change of position by one or two of the leading Jobbers also had some effect, as on yesterday, as these parties have the reputation of buying in a considerable line of Stocks to close up their *Bear* account. In State Stocks the feeling is strengthened by the easier tone of the Money market, and the prospective demand for Missouri and other State Bonds for banking basis in the West. The general market left off firm, with some little realizing at the extreme advance.

The amount of Money left with the Brokers on prime collateral, at 5@5½ ₱ cent., is on the increase, while the supply of strictly first-class Mercantile Bills offered through the Discount Brokers to-day at 6@6½ ₱ cent. for short, and 7@7½ per cent. for 4 and 6 months date, is scarcely equal to the demand. Boston is still a debtor to New-York, and the Specie which the Cunard steamer will take to-morrow for New-York account will be put up in that market. Nothing went by express this afternoon. The Exchanges on London, though stiff in rates, closed with sales at 110¼@110⅜ ₱ cent., a fair supply of Canada and Southern Bank Bills appearing in the market for this packet. The credit settlements made with our own Bankers were at 110⅜, though some of them declined to draw under 110½ ₱ cent. Sight Exchange was made at 110⅜@110⅝. Most of the business on Paris was at short sight 5.10f.@5.08¾f.

The California steamer was not telegraphed until the close of 'Change hour. The Customs paid into the Sub Treasury to-day, are $217,000, mostly on the valuable French and other Continental cargo of the *Arago*, from which further receipts will come in to-morrow The other receipts into the Sub Treasury are $43,000. Disbursements $191,130. Balance this afternoon, $4,332,930,

The *Star of the West*, with the California Mails to June 20, and a treasure freight of $1,736,865, arrived at this port this evening. Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.'s semi-monthly circular contains the following reference to monetary affairs in San Francisco:

"During the fortnight, the money market has been quiet, but on the eve of steamer day it becomes apparent that the requirement will be large. There is an increasing demand and already much stringency is felt. The rates of interest, however, have undergone no change, and very little on collateral is done under 2½ ₱ cent. On Real Estate the range is from 1¾@2 ₱ cent. The receipts of Gold Dust thus far in the month have been light, a fact for which there is no readily assignable cause, since on all hands it is conceded that activity prevails throughout the mining districts. It is frequently the case, however, that such irregularities are presented, even during the busiest season, and parties versed in the Gold Dust trade entertain confidence that the monthly aggregate will be fully up to the usual amount at this season, if it does not exceed it. This falling off in the receipts of gold is indicated by the comparatively small deposits at the Mint, and the not inordinate supply of bars. At the present writing, we have heard of few contracts for bar, but the prevalent opinion is that they will advance on present rates, which may be quoted at 849@850 fine, par."

The following is the treasure list of the *Star of the West*:

Am. Exch'e Bank	$166,000	Eppinger & Co.	$5,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	244,000	Treadwell & Co.	20,000
Freeman & Co.	71,814	W. Seligman & Co.	63 000
Metrop'litan Bank	68,390	W. Helier & Co.	18,000
E. Kelly & Co.	90 000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	6 400
W. T. Coleman & Co.	45 650	Jas. Patrick & Co.	75 000
Order	53 200	J. Dunning	4,000
Roberts, Morison & Co.	15,000	A. M. Lawrence	9 000
P. Naylor	10,000	H. Hastings	7 648
Jennings & Brewster	9,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	70,839
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	78,821	H. E. Griffen	2 560
W. Hoge & Co.	50 000	J. H. Cogaill	12 276
Neustadter Bros.	20 800	De Witt, Kittle & Co.	32 000
Harbeck & Co.	6,000	J. B. Weir	23 094
Chas. W. Crosby	21,500	Schelle & Bros.	31 500
R. R. Bradbrook	1,500	S. G. Reed & Co	2 806
Conroy & O'Connor.	10,000	Butcher & Bro.	5,000
B. Patrick	61,000	J. D. Fish & Co.	7,956
A. Belmont	32,000	L. VonHoffmann & Co.	83 000
Turner Bros.	5,000	Total	$1.736,865
Ross Falconer & Co.	20,400	FROM ASPINWALL.	
A. Jakobi & Co.	33 000	Order	$1.100 00
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	16,400	Ross Falconer & Co.	500 00
J. Heller & Bro.	15,878	M. Fisher	1,000 00
Howland & Aspinwall	12,332	J. A.